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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 183— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES TO R. T. CONFERENCE

MAHATMAJI'S ASSURANCE TO UNTOUCHABLES

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, Aug. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following reply to the representation of Adi Dravidas of Madras:—

BARDOLI, July 26.

"Dear Friends,—I have your letter. You may depend upon it that the Congress is doing and will do, everything possible to remove the taint of untouchability around Hinduism."

RIGHTS OF MINORITY

Ulema Discuss Congress Formula

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT YET

(From A Correspondent.)
SAHARANPUR, Aug. 4.

The session of the Working Committee of the Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind continues. The Congress formula as regards minority rights is under discussion. The whole controversy is centred round the Punjab problem. No decision has been reached yet. After the end of this session the President with some other members of the Working Committee would be leaving for Bombay to attend the All-India Congress Committee.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S FORMULA

Bengal Muslim Opinion

CALCUTTA (BY MAIL)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Party held on the 22nd July the scheme of the Congress Working Committee for a solution of the communal question was discussed at length and the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved:—That the Executive Committee of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Party expresses its satisfaction that the Working Committee of the Congress has at last made efforts for a solution of the communal problem by placing before the country the resolution adopted at its meeting on the 12th July.

While appreciating the spirit in which the scheme embodied in the resolution has been formulated, the Committee is of opinion that the non-acceptance by the Congress and other parties of the demands made and the views expressed, after due deliberation and in a spirit of compromise, in the Faridpore all Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference held on the 28th and 29th June, 1931, under the presidency of Dr. M. A. Ansari, will be prejudicial to the cause of communal settlement and urges upon the Congress the need for reconsideration of its decision and for favourable consideration of the resolution adopted at the Faridpore Conference.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Dr. Moonje's Telegram To Gandhiji

NAGPUR, Aug. 2.

(By Mail)

Dr. B. S. Moonje has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:

"Respectfully appeal not to commit Congress to Working Committee's formula without first exploring great possibilities of its suitable amendment by mutual agreement to meet objections of the Punjab, Bengal and Sindh Hindu minorities regarding invidious discrimination in the Congress Scheme of minority protection and Sindh separation".—A. P.

CALCULATED INSULT TO NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

—:o:—

Personnel Of Minorities Sub-Committee Announced

Dr. ANSARI'S NAME DELIBERATELY OMITTED

(From Our Special Correspondent.):—

SIMLA, August 4.

All speculation and sensation over the names of those who are to constitute the Minorities Sub-Committee and the plenary session of the Round Table Conference have been set at rest by the official announcement made this evening.

The Minorities Sub-Committee consisted on the last occasion of 37 of whom two died, namely, Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. K. T. Paul. This time strength of this Committee is 44. Additions to this committee include Mr. Shaukat Ali in place of his deceased brother and Dr. S. K. Datta in place of late Mr. K. T. Paul.

NEW MEMBERS.

Seven other new names are Sir Ali Imam, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulvi Shafi Daoodi, and Mr. E. C. Benthall.

There was some doubt felt as to whether Sir Ali Imam would care to go when he was not nominated for the Federal Structure Committee but I hear he has now accepted to attend Minorities Sub-Committee. Gandhiji's and Malaviya's inclusion in the Minorities Sub-Committee was inevitable when they agreed to attend the Federal Structure Committee.

SIR FAZLI HUSSEIN'S NOMINEES.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal and Moulvi Shafi Daoodi owe their choice perhaps to influence of Sir Fazli Hussain in Viceroy's Executive Council. They are both not gospellers of separate electorates hotter than ever Mr. Shaukat Ali.

CALCULATED OMISSION OF DR. ANSARI.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's selection is happy. But regret is felt at the absence of Dr. Ansari. I know for fact that his name was discussed between Simla and Whitehall during the last few days but the agitation of few Muslims against his inclusion combined with the threat of boycott of the Conference evidently determined the decision to exclude him. But for Simla having been made to believe that Dr. Ansari has not got much influence with the Nawab of Bhopal and but for the agitation from Muslim leaders and threats from a certain quarter, Dr. Ansari's name would not have been eliminated when the final list was framed. This news will be received with deep disappointment in Congress and Muslim Nationalist circles.

Mr. E. C. Benthal's name is there for European interests. He is a partner of Messrs. Bird and Co., in Calcutta. So much for Minorities Committee names published. But political circles ask why no Sikh name been added. The omission is said to be due to absence of Agreement among the Sikh organisations themselves.

PLENARY SESSION NAMES.

Now the Plenary Session names. On the last occasion 89 persons attended. This time there are 102. The total additional names are 19 of whom 3 are from Indian States and 16 from British India. In former category are the Raja of Sarila, a small State in Central India and Diwan Raghaviah of Pudukottah.

The Raja of Korea supported the principle of All-India Federation at last session of Chamber of Princes. Of 16 in the latter category are Sir Pestonji Ginwala, formerly president of the Tariff Board and now on a Swedish firm. Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour leader who belongs to the moderate wing of the Trade Union Congress, Syed Mahomed Mehr Shah, a member of the Council of State but aged 35 who does not know English and Saiyed Muhammad Padsha, another Muslim member of the Council of State and president of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926.

CHAMANLAL REPLACED BY GIRI.

Diwan Chamanlal was chosen for Labour interests but Whitehall appears to have ruled him out and preferred V. V. Giri. The list taken as whole will show that reactionaries and separate electoratewallas preponderate. Sir Ali Imam being the only Muslim Nationalist.

INSULT TO MERCHANT COMMUNITY.

The perplexing feature of the announcement is a omission of names of Messrs. G. D. Birla and Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., Madras, who were both selected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce along with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

Sir Purshottamdas' name has been included but not of the former two. The omission is inexplicable unless Government refused to allot more than one seat for the federation. But Mr. Birla and Mr. Jamal Mahomed have been feted during last few days preparatory to their going to London. At any rate Mr. Jamal Mahomed was entertained at a farewell dinned in Madras four days ago. I wonder what will Sir Purshottamdas do when his colleagues selected by the Federation which selected him have been dropped.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A Communique states:—

The Prime Minister has nominated the following members to attend the resumed meetings of the Round Table Conference, to reach London by the end of October:—

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., Prime Minister; Lord Sankey; Lord Chancellor; Messrs. W. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., Secretary of State for India; Arthur Henderson, M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; J.H. Thomas, M. P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Earl Peel; Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.; the Marquiss of Zerland, Mr. Oliver Stanley, M. P., the Marquiss of Reading; the Marquis of Lothian; Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P. and Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P.

Other of His Majesty's Ministers will be invited to attend meetings of the Conference or Committees according to the subject under discussion.

1. The Maharaja of Alwar; 2. the Maharaja of Baroda; 3. the Nawab of Bhopal; 4. the Maharaja of Bikaner; 5. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur; 6. the Maharaja of Kashmir; 7. the Maharaja of Nawanagar; 8. the Maharaja of Patiala; 9; the Maharaja of Rewa; 10. the Chief of Sangli;

(Continued on page 7).

"M. N. ROY" CASE TO OPEN ON 17th AUGUST

CONSPIRACY CHARGE

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4.

The Magisterial enquiry under Section 121-A. I. P. C., into the case against M. N. Roy, who has been brought here, will open on the 17th August before the Joint Magistrate to whose file it has been transferred.—A. P.

"M. N. ROY" INTERVIEWED BY DT. MAGISTRATE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, August 4.

It is learnt Mr. "M. N. Roy" was interviewed to-day by Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, as a District Magistrate, Cawnpore in the District Goal.

A fortnight's remand been granted. The case comes up for hearing before Mr. Lloyd Joint Magistrate, on August 17, probably inside the Goal.

This time has been granted as old records of Cawnpore Communist Cospiracy Case of 1924 have to be brought from Simla. Sir Charles Ralston is expected to appear on behalf of prosecution while Pandit Kapildeva Malaviya of Allahabad will lead the defence, assisted by some local lawyers.

He is well kept in Goal with 2 convict overseers serving him as personal servants.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE MEETS

Alwar In Viceregal Lodge

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council. The Maharaja of Alwar has arrived to stay at the Viceregal Lodge.—A. P.

AGRARIAN SITUATION IN U. P.

Ligislature Appoints Committee To Enquore

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.

The U. P. Agrarian Committee which will be entrusted with the task of finding a formula for the readjustment of rent and revenue will, it is understood, consist of the following members of the U. P. Legislative Council:—

Mr. Michael Keane (President), Mr. S. M. Habibullah, Moulvi Mohmmad Obeidul Rahamankhan, Raja Jagannath Bakshirgh Chowdhury, Mr. Muhamed Ali, Thakur Rampal Singh, Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan, Babu Anand Swarup, Raj Rajeswari Prasad, Thakur Balwant Singh and Mr. K. N. Knox.

Mr. G. M. Harper, Revenue Secretary to the Government, is likely to act as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee, whose personnel will be officially announced in a day or two, will commence work from Monday.—A. P.

PEOPLE DIE OF HUNGER

Famine In Nagar Parkar Due To Want Of Rain

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGAR PARKAR, Aug. 4

The condition of the whole Nagar Parkar taluka is very pitiable as there are no rains up till now. The people are dying of hunger and in many cases the poor 'Bhils' and 'Kolhas' have had no food since four or five days. No Merchant is allowing anything even as debt. Some 'Bhils' have already left for Sind before this time. The rest of the people are awaiting rain for a week. If does not rain by that time they will also leave for Sind side. They have nothing left with them. The little they had is spent on seed early in the season where there was a little rain. The grass and corn are all dried up for want of rain. Help is most essential.

Working Committee In Session

LONDON BRANCH OF CONGRESS DISAFFILIATED ...

GANDHIJI'S DEPARTURE FOR LONDON UNCERTAIN

Mahatma Gandhi, who had important conversations with Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, regarding the situation in Bardoli, arrived in Bombay from Poona on Tuesday evening.

Gandhiji alighted at Dadar Station at 7-55 p.m. and thence motored to Mani Bhuvan, his Bombay residence.

MAHATMA ELUSIVE AS EVER.

To questions put by a "Chronicle" representative as to whether the Poona talks had ended satisfacotrily as far as the Congress was concerned Gandhiji gave very non-commital replies which naturally give rise to apprehensions that either the talks have proved inconclusive or unsatisfactory.

Immediately on his arrival at Mani Bhuvan, Ghandhiji conferred with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Conference lasted till a late hour in the night and it is believed the subject under discussion was about Gandhiji's Poona talks.

U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION UNCHANGED.

It would appear that the members of the Congress Working Committee are quite disappointed at the manner in which Government have been handling the agrarian situation in U. P. Pandit Jawaharlal is credited with having made a statement to Gandhiji that the situation in that province is as bad as ever inspite of the efforts and appeals to Government made by leaders like Pandit Malaviya.

Pending a frank and full discussion on the question at the adjourned meeting of the Congress Working Committee to-day, it is really very difficult to say whether Gandhiji will sail to London on August 15 as has been forecasted.

Gandhiji gave his usual enigmatic replies to questions put to him. Asked if he felt relieved after his talks with the Acting-Governor which lasted for more than four hours.

The Mahatma was uncommunicative also when asked to disclose if the Poona talks had ended satisfactorily. He said: "I am in a position to say very little. In the interest of the cause it is really for the Government to say whatever they think is convenient and proper."

Asked if he was sailing to London on August 15 the Mahatma was still more non-commital and replied:—

"I don't know—I am sure."

YOU CAN'T SQUEEZE ANYTHING FROM ME.

When he was pressed to give more definite replies Gandhiji exclaimed: "You can't squeeze out anything more from me."

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION.

The Congress Working Committee met at Mani Bhuvan on Tuesday afternoon in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided. Among those present were: Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Sardar Sardool Singh, Dr. Syed Mahmood, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaih and Sjt. Abbas Tyabji attended the meeting by invitation.

As Gandhiji was absent the Working Committee did not discuss any important question. They discussed some of the official routine work and then devoted a good deal of time to a discussion on the disaffiliation of the London Branch of the Congress.

HOTSON-GANDHI TALK

GANESHKHIND, Aug. 4.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here early this morning from Bombay, and getting down at Kirkee, perhaps to avoid the crowd at Poona station, motored to Lady Thackersey's Bungalow at Yerawada. Precisely at 9-30 he was at Government House, Ganeshkhind, where he was received by Captain C. R. Battiscomb, A.D.C., and conducted to the Governor. Just before Mr. Gandhi's arrival Mr. R. D. Bell, Chief Secretary, Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Home Secretary and Mr. G. H. Garrett, Commissioner of Gujerat (Northern Division) also arrived at Government House, presumably to take part in the conversations between His Excellency and Mr. Gandhi.

At 1 p.m. the Chief Secretary, Home Secretary and the Commissioner left Government House Gandhiji was, however, engaged with His Excellency for another 15 minutes. The interview lasted four and a quarter hours.

Then Gandhiji accompanied by R. M. Maxwell, Private Secretary to His Excellency came out to the porch at 1-45 p.m.

Questioned by the Associated Press representative whether he would now proceed to London for the Round Table Conference Gandhiji said that he had not yet decided. When asked again if the situation was hopeful, he smilingly said that he could not say. It is understood that he is leaving this evening for Bombay.—A. P.

MAHATMA AND SARDAR SEE JINNAH

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President paid a visit to Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the latter's residence just before Gandhiji left for Poona on Monday. The visit was in connection with finding a communal solution.

ALL-INDIA LEADERS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

Delegates from all parts of India are pouring into Bombay to attend the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

More than 50 members of the A. I. C. C. including 4 ladies are expected to arrive in Bombay to-day. Among those will be:—

(Continued on page 7).

U. P. AGRARIAN DISCONTENT CONTINUES

Jawaharlal Contradicts Report About Settlement

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru emphatically contradicted the news appearing in a local paper that the agrarian crisis in the U. P. had ended and that the negotiations with the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces carried on by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Jawaharlal had succded.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Pandit Jawaharlal said, "the news appearing in the "Free Press Journal", is so far as I am concerned, the product of some one's imagination. There is little truth in it. The situation in the U. P. continues to be serious."

London Branch Of Congress Punished

The Working Committee met at 3-0 p.m. on Tuesday at Mani Bhuvan. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel presided. The Committee disposed off a number of routine matters and also passed the following resolutions:—

"In view of the fact that the London Branch of the Congress has, inspite of warnings, repeatedly acted contrary to the fundamental policy of the Congress and has not carried out the instructions sent to it from time, the Working Committee hereby disamliation the London Branch."

SINGLE MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES.

"In view of the growth of the Congress organisations and the difficulties arising from the constituencies returning large number of members, the Working Committee is of opinion that the provincial rules should be so framed as to have as far as possible a single member constituencies, and in any event constituencies returning not more than five members to the Taluka, District and Provincial committees. The Working Committee calls upon the Provincial Congress Committees to frame election rules accordingly, and to report such rules to the Working Committee for sanction by 30th September next."

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton-information Bureau, 53, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, August 4.

Previous closing rate	8.21
To-day's opening rate	8.18
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	8.23
Difference	+.02

Broach Expectation A/P Rs. 176-8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, August 4.

Previous closing rate	4.61
To-day's opening rate	4.41
Difference	—.20
To-day's closing rate	4.36
Difference	—.25

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, August 4.

Silver Ready	13-1/16.
Difference	+1.
Silver Forward	13 -1/16.
Difference	+1.

Market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, August 4.

1st Settlement	44-5.
2nd Settlement	43-13.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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A R-5603

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A R5591

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A 3353

WANTED—AGENTS on reliable terms for our Congress Certified Swadeshi piece-goods. Made on hand-looms. Apply to THE NATIONAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Calicut.
A R5582

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One B. A. L. T. or C. T. (with Sanskrit and Mathematics) to teach High School Classes. Pay Rs. 70—5—80. Men with required qualifications need only apply to the DEWAN, DHAR STATE, immediately with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
A 3337

WANTED—Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130—25 to Rs. 300 including T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particulars to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO., LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A 3350

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A R5581

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES—STATION MASTERS. SIGNALLERS. Remit Rupee One for Selection form, SUPDT., RAIWAY DUTIES & TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, DELHI.
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C 3359

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E R5592

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1931—Syllabus: three annas. Application form: two annas. Entries registered up to 15th September, 1931. Apply R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E 3326

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NEWSPAPERS, WIRELESS-PAPERS, Magazines, Fashion-papers, Novels, Childrenbooks, Racebooks, Birthdaycards, Diaries, Astrology, Palmistry, Numberology, Dreambooks, Poultrybooks. KING CO., Cheapest House, Fort, Bombay.
L R5587

Trade Announcement.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Wednesday) 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Government Bungalow, No. 8, Queen's Road, next to Bombay Presidency Radio Club, near Churchgate Station, of Teak and Blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, etc., etc.
T R 5598

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
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EARN LOT: Through Cotton and Race. Daily special expectation Rs. 2, weekly Rs. 10, Telegram extra. Apply urgently with remittance: RAMAN, 184, Laxmivilas, Mysore.
P R 5600

AMERICAN COTTON TO-DAY again our "Certainty" figure is cent per cent guaranteed! Last week our four "Certainties" were right! Monday 8.91, Tuesday 8.67, Thursday 8.60, and Saturday 8.25 were marvelously predicted beforehand, proof "Bombay Chronicle." Fees Rupees Ten for "Certainty" and Rupees Five for two figures. Professor SPENCER, 75, Bastion Road, near Excelsior.
P R 5662

For Sale.

FOR SALE—ONE OFFICE TYPEWRITER with latest equipments and universal keyboard. Entirely new condition. Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1096, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 5599

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N R 5599

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

TEMPORARY ILLUMINATION.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

In accordance with Section 30-(1) (b) (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1922 and the Electrical Inspector to Government's letter No. 176 T. 10|3557, dated 29th July, 1931, the PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that after the first day of September, 1931, no temporary illumination installation in any place where more than one hundred people are likely to congregate will be connected to the Company's mains unless seven days clear notice has previously been given to the Commissioner of Police.

C.N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C.E.,
General Manager.
Electric House,
3rd August, 1931.
3360.

NOTICE

THE AURUNGABAD MILLS, LD.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1931, to Saturday, the 22nd day of August, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.
3362.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for Shares Nos. 191404/13 and 325862/901 of the Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., standing in the name of A. M. Safiudin Saheb have been LOST.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

A. M. SAFIUDIN SAHEB,
Dohad.
R 5601

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Ordinary Shareholders of the Company will be held at Laxmi Building, 42, Ballard Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to receive the Liquidators' account of the winding up showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of.

Bombay, dated this 27th day of July, 1931.

MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidator.
3325

AUCTION SALE.

UNDER ORDERS of the First Class Court, Poona in Insolvency Petition No. 40 of 1929 House No. 323, Main Street, Camp, Poona is put up to sale by Public Auction. The sale will be held on 15th August, 1931, on the premises at 3 p.m. The sale will be confirmed after the sanction of the First Class Court, Poona.

For particulars and further details and conditions of sale, please apply to Jehangir Dorabjee Anklesaria, 593 Sachapir Street, Camp Poona, the Mortgagee Receiver or to the undersigned.

K. G. DRAVID.
Pleader for the Receiver.
Poona.
Dated 2nd August, 1931
517, Sadashiv Peth,
Poona City.
3345

Public Notices

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the LOSS OF POLICIES numbered 124566, 124666 and 155518 on the life of N. M. Raiji of Bombay, duplicate Policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES.
Manager.
Bombay, 4th August, 1931.
3356

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS from reputed Contractors are invited by the undersigned for erection of a building at Mint Road, for the Trustees of Bai Monghibai Bhagwandas and Others. Forms and details can be obtained from Office from 8th inst. onwards and the same to be submitted on or before the 14th inst. 6-30 p.m. after which no tender will be accepted.

N. P. ADALJA & CO., Architects,
Dalal Street, Bombay.
3355

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the LOSS OF POLICIES Nos. 15398 and 17442 on the life of Mr. K. N. Thakore Sub-Inspector of Police, Khadia Ghashi Ram's Pole, Ahmedabad, duplicate policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
7, Council House Street,
Calcutta.
3357

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.

PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH & another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHANKERNATH BALAKNATH & others .. Defendants.
and
KUNVER GIRJESHWAR SARANGSINGH .. Plaintiff to counter-claim.
vs.
BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH & others . Defendants to counter-claim.
and
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co. ..... Applicants.
and
PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH & another. ..... Clients.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale on all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and clients in the lands and premises at Walkeshwar Banganga, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 5th day of March, 1931, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 16th March, "Bombay Samachar" on 7th and 16th April, and "Dnyan Prakash" on 7th and 15th April, 1931, will be proceeded with on the premises at Walkeshwar Banganga on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 15th day of July, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3338

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JANMAHOMED HAJI ABDUL KADER, who is the son of Haji Abdul Kader Umerbhoy, a partner in the firm of our clients Messrs. Haji Valimahomed Umerbhoy has no authority to do anything on behalf of the firm of our clients. The public are, therefore, warned against dealing with him in any way as representing our client's firm.

Dated this 4th day of Aug. 1931.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for the firm of Messrs. Haji Valimahomed Umerbhoy.
9, Bell Lane,
Fort, Bombay.
3361.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World-famous "IT" girl
CLARA BOW
In her latest Talkie Triumph
LOVE AMONG THE MILLIONAIRES
All-Talking, Singing Dancing Film.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thrill to the Revelation in
EMIL JANNINGS
Dramatic Acting in
"BETRAYAL"
Supported by ESTHER RALSTON and GARY COOPER.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Merry Clowns of "Rio Rita"
BERT WHEELER
and
ROBERT WOOLSEY
In their latest All-Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture.
HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10.
JUST FOR A SONG
ALL-TALKING—SINGING—DANCING
With
LILIAN DAVIES
ROY ROYSTON—DICK HENDERSON
FAMOUS BEAUTY CHORUS
MANGAN'S TILLERETTE DANCERS,
SID SEYMOUR
And His
MAD HATTERS ORCHESTRA.
With
MICKEY MOUSE
Note:—From August 8th all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.
COMMENCING AUGUST 9TH
There will be a Matinee Show Every Sunday Morning at 10.

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1931.
MADAN THEATRES TOUCHING TALKIE-MARVEL
NEXT TO THE
PICTURE of DISTINCTION and GLORY
"SHIRIN—FARHAD"
IS
BHARATI-BALAK
WITH RENOWNED MOHAN & SHARIFA & POPULAR-STAR PATIENCE COOPER—SCREEN-GEM—
(ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING)
With an heart-rending story by Reputed Dramatist AGHA MD. ASHA.
EXQUISITE DANCING & EXCELLENT MUSIC NEVER HEARD BEFORE. Photophoned on the Popular
'RCA' AS IN "SHIRIN-FARHAD" FAME
BOOKING IN ADVANCE. GLOBE-TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD.

NEVER
In your life has the silver screen given you such thrilling romance, such powerful entertainment
3,000 Convicts Riot
ROMANCE Vies with DRAMA!
IT'S COLOSSAL
IT'S MARVELLOUS
IT WILL THRILL YOU TO THE CORE.
Just Imagine:—
WALLACE BEERY
as "Butch" the convict leader,
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
as "Kent" in for ten years.
LEWIS STONE
as the Prison Warden.
CHESTER MORRIS & LEILA HYAMS
partners in a thrilling romance.
Your expectations will be more than realised when you see your favourites portray these roles in
THE BIG HOUSE
at
YOUR FAVOURITE CINEMA
PATHE
NEXT WEEK
A Big House will witness The BIG HOUSE,
So BOOK EARLY.
Free List entirely suspended.
NOTE:—From August 3th all matinee performances will commence at 3-30 instead of 4.
Commencing August 9th, there will be a matinee show every Sunday Morning at 10.

Public Notices

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the LOSS OF POLICY No. 15791 on the life of Mr. J. N. Thakore of 319 Ghashi Ram's Street, Ahmedabad, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from date.

R. G. DAS & CO.,
Managers.
7, Council House Street,
Calcutta.
3358

Legal Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE AND LOANS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 20th day of July, 1931, presented to the Court by Yeshwant Damodar Bole and others, creditors of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers taking Company matters on the 24th day of August, 1931, and that the Court Liquidator was appointed Provisional Liquidator of the Company until such hearing or until further order of the Court.

Any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

GOLWALLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the petitioners.
52, 54, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
3rd August, 1931.
3346

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

NOTICE

Sale of property situate at Dhanji Street (Procter Street), Grant Road, advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED "Sine Die."

AUCTION SALE OF INDIAN COTTON YARN AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned:—

4 Bales Indian Cotton Yarns.
1 case about 50 dozen cotton undershirts.

BENNETT & CO.

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS.

IN YOGISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

1. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
2. Questions wonderfully and precisely answered.
3. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Consult the world renowned:—
PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5, for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 2 All-India Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay 7.
Time:—8—12, 3—7.

Commencing from Saturday, 1st August.
THE UNITED PLAYERS OF LAHORE.
PRESENT.
THE WANDERING DANCER
Featuring.
The beauty of Punjab.
Miss RUKIYA KHATOUM.
Mr. GUL AHMED & Mr. HIRALAL.
Most heart-rending Episodes of an unprotected dancing girl.
Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, 3 P.M. Extra Show, daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11.
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction.

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A CONDUCTED TOUR BY SPECIAL TRAIN

(SECOND AND THIRD CLASS)

IS BEING ARRANGED by the

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

LEAVING BOMBAY CENTRAL AND AHMEDABAD on 1st and 2nd SEPTEMBER 1931 respectively.

The itinerary of this tour will include KASHMIR, BENARES (during the eclipse day), GAYA (during the Shradh Paksha), AJMER, PUSHKAR, JAIPUR, MUTTRA, HARDWAR, AMRITSAR, UJJAIN, and DAKORE.

CHEAP FARES FOR THE TOUR

	2nd Class Rs.	3rd Class Rs.
From Bombay	129-4-0	64-6-0
From Ahmedabad	110-2-0	54-13-0

Catering at Rs. 2/- per diem.

Apply now for accommodation to: THE PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING SUPERINTENDENT, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay.

Best Tonic for Female

SUNDARI SATHI

(Registered.)

Famous remedy for General female diseases such as leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia and other disorders of the Uterus. It cures Leucorrhoea and in indispensable to women in case of painful Monthly period, ovarian congestion, engargement of the womb, Uterine engorgement, and removes debility, giddiness, pain in the abdomen, etc. in a very short time. Price Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. 2-12.

Mahan Tonic Shukral

Useful in urinary disorders and general debility. Stimulates the boweis, increases nervous energy, is therefore, useful in dyspepsia, indigestion, colic, heart weakness, neuralgion, lumbago, anaemia, etc. And is a General tonic in all conditions of debility. Price Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.

Available at all the Chemists. DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Baliwalla & Homi BOMBAY.

179, BORNBY ROAD
261, KALBADEVI ROAD
214, DHOBI TALAO
AND
KHAMAR BAG, PAREL, BOMBAY

Fakiri Magic EYE CURE

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR DEFECTIVE EYES.

Thousands of sufferers have benefited from Netra Sanjivan Anjan. Rs. 2-8 per bottle post free. Foreign orders executed on advance payment, including postage.

NETRA SANJIVAN, (K) Pirpranole Bombay 4

What the People Say

INCHCAPE'S SPEECH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sometime ago we had the effusions of Mr. Villiers, and Reuter has now obliged us by wiring the thunderings of Lord Inchcape. This does not appear to have received that attention from the public and publicists that it deserves. His Mighty Lordship is pleased to say, "Parliament, no matter which party is in power, will never give up India, or agree to the suggestion of Dominion Status." For Parliament substitute "I and my cronies", and you can see how these die-hard Anglo-Indians want to treat Indians. He talks glibly of the vast amount invested in India by Britain.

Evidently Lord Inchcape is still fattening on the money, which that nation of simpletons, the Indians, place in his power, and has, therefore, the strength to abuse us. The speech was delivered at the annual meeting of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, in which not a few of our countrymen keep their moneys.—Yours, etc.,

A SIMPLE INDIAN.

"YOUNG INDIA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every intelligent reader desires to have Gandhiji's paper "Nau Jeevan" and "Young India." Those. who will have these delivered through Post are more fortunate, but the lot of one who is not a regular subscriber but likes to have copies off and on is little difficult.

Copies are sold all over the city, but one does not find copies available in the book stalls of G. I. P. or B.B. & C.I. stations. The travelling public—and there are many foreigners and Englishmen also—would feel much obliged if copies of "Young India" are made available in book-stalls.

To this end, may this appeal go to the length of reaching Messrs. Wheeler & Co. notice to that writings of Gandhiji's may also be available in all their stalls —Yours, etc.,

G V.

Khar, July 21.

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to a question from Mr. B. S. Kamat the Home Member of the Government of Bombay is reported to have admitted in the Bombay Legislative Council the force of the complaint made about the anomalies, which occurred in the classification of political prisoners, stating ultimately that the whole question had been under the consideration of the Government. Reading between the lines of the Home Member's reply one could well imagine that as usual there will be framed again such rules and regulations, which would rather restrict further the liberties and privileges of the political prisoners and applied in a manner unbecoming of a civilized Government, though outwardly they would be so worded as would appear to be fair and reasonable. But taking the lesson from the past happenings it is hoped non-official members of the Legislatures would be now careful enough to look into those changes very seriously, so that the new rules do not ultimately turn out to be a camouflage. I think it would not be out of place to remind the Government officials concerned the proverb "do unto others as you would be done by" and to put themselves in the position of the political prisoners.—Yours, etc.,

PADAM P. D. GATI.

Ahmedabad, July 30, 1931.

THE SHEET ANCHOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel sure every right-thinking person will agree with all that is contained in your sensible leading article in "The Chronicle" of the 31st July. It is a whole-hearted condemnation of the cold-blooded political murders that have been committed recently. There is no denying "the terrible evil that is wrought by these outrageous" as you have very properly put it. It is true also that, as you have said, there is a vast and grave responsibility resting at the present moment on the Congress.

The Mahatma puts his finger. I think, on the true cause of all these sudden outbreaks of murderous violence. There is one regrettable omission in your leader. There is no reference to the deplorable resolutions that have been passed in countless Congress platforms since 1924, condemning each murderous deed but extolling the "noble sacrifices" of the doer. It will be recalled that in June 1924 the famous "murder resolution" was moved by the late Mr. C. R. Das at the Provincial Conference of Nationalists held at Serajganj in Bengal of which conference Mr. Das was the President. A resolution was moved and passed, praising the "high and noble ideal" and "noble sacrifice" of the murderer. In 1922 India was drenched with the blood of men murdered by violent nationalists or men who called themselves "nationalists." Deplorable also was the opposition to the Mahatma's resolution at the Lahore Congress, congratulating Lord and Lady Irwin on their escape when an attempt was made to blow up their train. Presumably Lord Irwin's sense of humour valued the knowledge that no less than 935 Congress gentlemen thought it a pity that their Excellencies were not blown to bits—the Congressmen expressed their regret, by voting against the Mahatma's resolution. All this despite the fact that the Mahatma had pleaded with the Congress: "It will be good beginning"—said he—"if you pass this resolution unanimously."

Thus the Lahore Congress, opened with not only violent acts (such as the Sikhs' march to break up the Congress) but with violent argument as well. Since then, we have had countless resolutions, glorifying murderers like Bhagat Singh and many others. The danger is that, the condition of the whole country being what it is to-day, there will be seen—(if things don't rapidly improve) a "thousand Cawnpores" all over India at least in the north, on an appalling scale. At the same time, nothing could be more deplorable than the suggestion put forward in the "Statesman" of last Wednesday namely that. the settlement arrived at in London at the last Conference should be "ended" and scrapped forthwith, and that it is of no purpose for Mr. Gandhi to proceed to London. As you have sensibly pointed out. the only proper remedy is to proceed rapidly and frame a constitution for India, vesting full powers on the Indian leaders, and full responsibility in the National Government. Similar deplorable events occurred in Ireland in 1918 and 1919 as we are experiencing in India to-day. Ireland was drenched with blood, thanks to the colossal blunders of the British Government, and were the Home Government to adopt a 'non-possumus' attitude now, because of the activities of a few demented Bengali youths, the number of those working (in a violent manner,)—for the complete separation of India from the Empire would rapidly grow, just as it grew in Ireland in 1919. Only a truly Nationalist Government at Delhi can deal properly with violent revolutionaries.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.

THE RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You have very kindly referred to the New Rationalist Association of India and to its new Magazine "Reason," in friendly terms. I wish to emphasize again here that the objects of this New Association is to "combat all religions and social beliefs, and customs, that cannot stand the test of reason and to endeavour to create a tolerant mentality among the masses of this country." The Association will always welcome the co-operation of all reasonably minded men and women irrespective of all classes. Greed or colour. It is an endeavour to provide a common platform for those who are anxious to combat all beliefs and customs in this country which are admittedly most harmful to all progress. The problem before us all, is how to reform the world. Ignorance being darkness. What we need, is intellectual light. The most important things to teach, as the basis of all progress, are that this universe is natural: that man must be free: that man must be the providence of man: that by the development of the brain, we can avoid some of the dangers, some of the evils, overcome some of the obstructions. and take advantage of some of the facts and forces of nature: that not by long and endless prayers, and incantations of priests, but by invention and industry, we can supply to a reasonable degree the wants of the body, and by thought, study and effort, we can, in part, satisfy the hunger of the mind. True religion does not consist in believing without evidence. or against evidence. It does not consist in worshipping the unknown, or trying to do something for the Infinite. Ceremonies. prayers and inspired books. miracles. special providence and divine interference, all belong to the supernatural, and form no part of 'real' religion. The curse of this land as of all lands. is ignorance and superstition and that is because this land—the whole world, is still beneath the feet of ignorant priests. We believe that to reform the world. children should be taught to think: should be taught to use all their senses. Their lives should not be wasted in the acquisitions of dead languages or to the study of history, which for the most part is a detailed account of things that never occured. It is useless to fill the minds of the young, with dates of great battles: with the birth and death of idiotic kings. Their lives should not be wasted in the acquisition of the useless. They should be taught, rather, the philosophy of history: the growth or nations; of philosophies; of theories; and above all of the sciences. Nothing should be taught in any school, that the teacher does not know, and understand. Beliefs, superstitions, theories, should not be treated like demonstrated facts. The child should be taught to investigate, to think for himself and not merely to believe. Too much doubt is far better than too much credulity. Real education is the only hope of the future. Education, is the mental foe of superstition and priestraft. The development of the craft. The development of the heart will drive superstition, want and crime, from the world. The school-house is the 'real' Temple, Mosque the 'real' Church and Cathedral: and Science is the only possible "Saviour of the human race." 'Real' Education has been proved to be the only true friend of morality, of honesty and of temperance. Legislative enactments alone have never made human beings, manly and womanly, by simply keeping them out of temptation. Temptations are as thick as the leaves of the forest, and no one obviously can ever be out of reach of temptation unless he is dead. The great thing is, to make people intelligent enough, and strong enough, not to keep away from temptation, but to resist it. In all lands. in all ages, whenever and wherever the priest is in power, there is appaling ignorance, superstition and darkness. There is no liberty and liberty cannot be sacrificed for the sake of anything. Liberty is of more value than everything in this world. Some people would destroy the sun, to prevent the growth of weeds. Liberty sustains, the same relation to all the virtues, that the sun does to life. The world had better go back to barbarism, to the dens, the caves, and lairs of Savagery; better to lose all arts, all invention, than to lose liberty, for it is the breath of all progress; it is the seed and soil, the heat, and rain, of joy and of love. The time is coming; it is now at hand, when the truly intelligent man cannot be happy, cannot be satisfied, when countless millions of his fellowmen are hungry and naked. The time will come when the world will demand the truth, to demand and find out the real conditions of happiness, and to live in accordance with such conditions. Man will be civilized when the passions are dominated by the intellect; when 'Reason' occupied the throne, and when the hot blood of passion no longer rises in revolt. Ignorance and superstition have given us a world of delusions and illusions, dreams, and visions, ceremonies and cruelties, faith and fantacisim, beggars and bigots, persecutions and prayers, pietv and poverty saints and slavers, miracles and mummeries, disease and death. But Science has given us all we have of value. Science is the only cixilizer. It has freed the slave, clothed the naked, fed the hungry, lengthened life, given us homes and hearths, pictures and printed books. Ships and railways, telegraphs and cables. It has destroyed the monstras, phantoms, the winged horrors taught by priestcraft, that for ages have filled the savage brain. Indeed, Science is 'the real Redeemer.' It puts honesty above hypocrisy mental veracity above all belief. It teaches the religion of usefulness. It destroys bigotry in all its forms. It puts thoughtful doubt, above thoughtless faith. It gives us philosophers, thinkers, and savants. instead of foolish priests and saints. It abolishes povery and crime, and—greater, grander, nobler than all else—it will give Liberty to the world, and make the whole world free.—Yours, etc.,

G. CELT.

FALLACIES ABOUT CHURCH AND STATE

(By TRUTH-SEEKER.)

Before a crowded audience of Catholics, composed mostly of simple-minded folk, Mr. Correia-Affonso, delivered a lecture recently at the Institute Luso-Indiano. The object of the lecturer was to extol the ideal of Church and State from the Catholic view point, and to give advice to Indian Catholics as to how they should conduct themselves in the present National struggle which has awakened the whole of India. But for this advice, which is in strong agreement with the views of the more reactionary elements in this country, particularly the European die-hards, it is doubtful whether it would have received the publicity it has been given in the "Times of India". But to return to the lecture in question, since it occupied more than a column in a prominent part of the newspaper concerned. it is necessary to examine a little what Mr. Correia-Affonso was talking about. Who is Mr. Correia-Affonso? I understand he is a professor of English in a local college. On account of his love of oratory, he is already considered by the less educated members of his community as an "Indian Demosthenes". Anyhow, he is fond of talking. As regards his actual ability in this art, if a torrent of words, a perfect avalanche of things spoken, whether they convey any sense or not, constitute an orator, then certainly Mr. Correia-Affonso deserves to rank in that class; for, in reality he can spin words at a bewildering rate; he can command a copious flow of words! What he said, however. was mere common place—the old worn out thesis that in their mutual relationship the Church and State should be an union of the Temporal and Spiritual each independent in its own sphere but the Temporal subordinated to Spiritual ends.

.....TRIED BUT FAILED.

Though this ideal has had an extensive trial, extending over centuries when the Church was supreme and could enforce its pretensions by all the means in its power and the temporal or under its sway in the end it a ghastly failure all round. Despite this, this ideal still lingers in the minds of visionaries and dreamers—people out of touch with the realities of this world. Small wonder then that Mr. Correia-Affonso pathetically lamented that, with one possible exception, this ideal is scarcely realised in History. The lecturer was wrong there. History records the trial of this great pretension, but also records its failure everywhere. Equally pathetic was his admission that "through the ages the conflict between the two (Church and State) has arisen, brought on by forces from without and from within." The truth is that for a very long time an insane world, intoxicated with the ideas of Supernaturalism and disdaining the very idea of Naturalism, allowed this ideal of the Church a very fair-trial. Fortunately this world, at last, regained its sanity and realised woefully the mischief it had done. Even now this pretension, hopeless though it is, has not died down completely and where it tries to enforce itself people are not long in kicking against it. The present revolt against the Church in Catholic countries is eloquent testimony of its impracticability SCHOLASTIC SPECULATIONS.

Truly does the newspaper which published the report of that lecture remark that "in true scholastic style. the lecturer enunciated that ideal". No other style would have suited such a theme. For only scholasticism would waste time with such an objectionable ideal. "Scholasticism", says a well-known French writer, "was not merely a certain system of philosophy or a mere set of views upon the great problems in which the human mind is interested. It was rather a peculiar method of discussing all questions, that discussion being based on certain premises which were unhesitatingly accepted. or which were even taken as being axiomatic truths. As a result. scholasticism produced no ideas which might contribute to the advancement of mankind". ..... After this one does not wonder that Mr. Correia-Affonso. in trying the scholastic style fell into the absurdities of these people.

....GRATUITOUS ADVICE

As regards his advice to Indian Catholic in the present National struggle, one remarks that he insists on obedience to constituted authorities which, he says. was part of their beliefs, "provided nothing was at variance with the order of things established by Christ and no violence done to Justice." When did Christ lay down any such political axiom however rational or irrational it may be? Is Mr. Correia-Affonso unaware that some of the best Catholic theologians, especially Jesuit writers like Molina, Mariana, Kellerus, Emmanuel Sa, Franciscus Toletus, Suarez, and others advised Catholics to rebel against constituted authorities if these did not favour the Church.

BOYCOTT WORK GOING STRONG

Successful Picketing IN Khamgaon

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMROATI, August 3.

Sjt. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, has finished his provincial tour. He visited Amraoti, Akola and Buldana Districts and studied the situation. He has issued a statement about the agrarian situation and complaints of coercive methods of revenue collection in Khamgaon and Malkapur Tahsils. Observance of boycott programme in the Tilak Week was a success. In the course of two weeks' picketing about eleven dealers have sealed their foreign cloth in Khamgaon. Akola began picketing with lady volunteers under the leadership of Mrs. Durgabai Joshi. The members of the Karanja Congress Executive began picketing of foreign cloth shops from 1st instant. Seth Ramsharan, a big dealer, has agreed to seal his stock of foreign cloth. Picketing continues.

I. F. A. SHIELD FINAL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

In the replayed final of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament this afternoon, the Highland Light Infantry, Cawnpore beat the Durham Light Infantry by two goals to one. Tis is the first replay of a vnal since 1919.—A. P.

ANAND-VILAS (Regd.)

A MATCHLESS ELIXIR OF LIFE

BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY Dr. TANDON OF BOMBAY

A most leading physician, renowned for his miraculous cures of incurable diseases

For aged people, Brain-Workers, Students and Innocent Youths, whose nervous, sexual and mental systems are shattered by addiction to unfortunate habits, excesses, too much worry, excessive brain-work, frequent attacks of cold and exhausting diseases. Rs. 6|- per Bottle for 40 days' use.

Sole Agents:—ANGRA BRO S., 1st Floor, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay; and near Maharajwara, INDORE.

Dralle's Malattine Glycerine Soap

DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED

UNRIVALLED FOR THE MOST DELICATE COMPLEXION.

IT'S TRANSPARENT, Fragrant Refreshing and Economical.

AVAILABLE AT ALL STORES

Sole Agents:—

A. V. R. A. ADYCAPPA CHETTY, 191, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2

MERCKOZONE

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 12 VOLS. MERCK

THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH. STABILITY AND PURITY.

Hydrogen Peroxide is one of the most useful products known to modern science. In the treatment of wounds, sores, etc. its powerful antiseptic and germicidal properties render it invaluable. As a mouth-wash it prevents throat and lung diseases. It keeps the teeth white and clean. A soaked compress will assist in removing black-heads and pimples, In manicure it whitens the nails, removes stains and brightens dull parts. It has a hundred other uses in the home, but it is worse than useless unless pure, of full strength and stable

Insist on having "MERCKOZONE" and you will have a product that can always be relied on, issued by a manufacturer whose reputation for absolute purity and realiability extends over more than 260 years.

ISSUED IN 4 oz. 10 oz. AND 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES

STOCKED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

DO YOU WISH TO INCREASE YOUR STRENGTH?

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Industry and Finance

Agricultural Crisis—League Economic Committee's analysis—"Not a fortuitous event"—balance between production and Consumption upset—Disorganisation Caused by War—Separation of Sind—Pawn in game of fighting boycott—Communalism-Cum-Imperialism.——

The best economic brains of the world are at present busy with finding out a solution for the economic crisis which has taken in its grip all the countries of the world. The agricultural crisis through which we are passing at present is not, as the Economic Committee of the League of Nations write in their Report, a fortuitous event rapidly occurring and disappearing as rapidly as it arises. "We are confronted with a period of depression dating back a considerable time and with every month that passes, becoming more serious from the mere fact of its continuance". I give here, in short, a history of this crisis, as it is given in this report, as it will be found to be interesting. Immediately after the world war agriculture experienced a period of prosperity; in most countries it passed through a crisis in 1920 and 1921; then a very real improvement took place in 1924 and 1925; finally a marked depression occurred in the cultivation of cereals and from 1928 spread throughout the entire world, after having also affected other branches of agricultural products such as wool and cotton. Gradually the situation became distinctly unfavourable. The 1930 was a year of disappointment in every way and it has left in the minds of farmers the memory of something approaching disaster. The stagnation is such that discouragement threatened to spread the evil country-wide inspite of agriculturists' traditional quality of endurance and the material difficulties are enhanced by the prevailing atmosphere of despondency. The complaints of farmers are heard in almost every country. The difficulties have assumed a general international character, though there are certain aspects of them which are peculiar to particular countries. It is not merely a question of bad harvest caused by natural or atmospheric disorder, such as continuance of rains or drought; the evil is deep-rooted and its progress may be traced throughout the world.

This history depicts the situation, as it is, very nicely. If farmers in other countries which are financially much stronger than India are also reduced to these straits, what are we to conceive of the Indian farmers who are suffering from chronic poverty and indebtedness, and who are not powerful enough to withstand the present economic storm?

CAUSES OF THE CRISIS.

Attempts have several times been made to analyse the causes which are responsible for this economic crisis. The Economic Committee of the League of Nations in their Report have also analysed the causes of the crisis, for which they predict a long duration, for it consists "in a universal disturbance of the balance between production and consumption". These causes may be summarised as below:—

I-CONSUMPTION.

(a) The consumption of many agricultural products, especially cereals, is not elastic and varies only within narrow limits. It doubtless corresponds to the purchasing power of the consumers, but it is not capable of such expansion as the demand for manufactured articles. The result is that when there is over-production, it may be difficult to absorb all the quantities produced.

(b) The demand for industrial production depends, not on an increase in the number of consumers, but mostly on the incomes of individuals. There are peasants who are said to purchase shoes only on the day of their wedding; If their income permitted they would purchase them every year.

(c) The enhanced purchasing power of the non-agricultural sections of the population has been used less for further purchanses of foodstuffs than for the satisfaction of needs other than those of nourishment.

(d) Changes in consumption to which a reference was made by Professor Gregory have appeared during recent years in the demand for agricultural products. Thus in the marketing of cotton, competition due to the development of artificial silk production has to be faced. People are preferring white bread to black bread, while consumption of wines has tended to diminish and that of drinks like coffee, tea, etc., has considerably increased. A marked increase is noticeable in the consumption of fruits, vegetables, milk-products, eggs, poultry and fats.

(e) The purchasing power of millions of inhabitants cannot develop normally on account of disturbed general conditions, aggravated in a part of Asia by the collapse of the silver currency.

II-PRODUCTION.

(a) Certain number of foodstuffs are being over-produced. There are in certain producing countries greater quantities of foodstuffs than can be sold and consumed on terms remunerative to the producers, although famines may be caused in certain parts of the world due to inadequate distribution, technique or other causes. This so-called over-production is due to (1) technical progress of agriculture, and (2) disorganisation caused by the war.

(b) The substitution of machinery for human and animal labour is considered as a means of reducing expenses. In the United States of America the number of tractors has increased more than three-fold since 1920, rising from 246,000 in 1920 to 853,000 in 1929. Large numbers of these tractors have also begun to be used in Russia under their Five-Year Plan, where there were practically no tractors.

(c) Science and technical improvements—in particular the extended use of selected seeds and artificial fertilisers.

III—DISORGANISATION CAUSED BY THE WAR.

(a) It has caused a considerable development of production in extra-European countries. In order to provide food for the belligerents, distant countries were asked to increase their production. New Zealand, the Argentine and Australia exported 350 million English pounds of butter in place of 50 million in 1900. Production of meat in these countries is calculated at 2,000 million pounds as against 300 millions in 1900. As compared with the pre-war period the output of sugar in Cuba increased from 2.5 to 5 million tons and in Java from 1.5 to 2.5 million tons.

(b) The upheaval in Russia has resulted in a further stimulation of non-European production.

IV—MONETARY FLUCTUATIONS.

(b) No State has escaped from the effect of monetary fluctuations.

(b) The collapse of prices in 1929 and 1930 has greatly increased the depression.

V—PROTECTIONISM.

(a) The tendency of the States towards economic self-sufficiency became more marked as a result of the War.

(b) Duties on cereals have been raised.

(c) In addition to this Customs Tariff, indirect protectionism, is also employed.

(d) Certain sanitary police measures have also hindred the development of imports more than Customs duties.

(e) While limitations of every sort are placed on imports, export bounties are granted in certain countries.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

The question of the separation of Sind has not received that attention from economic interests as it should have done. Fundamentally it should have been examined from the standpoint of Finances and Economics. As happens, however, with many such questions, it has been considered only from the communal standpoint, and both the politicians and economists have probably given their silent acquiescence to the communal treatment of this question in the hope and expectation that if a question of national importance like the Hindu-Moslem question can be solved by the separation of Sind the sacrifice involved may well worth be having. On the other hand, there are men who have taken trouble to examine this question from an economic standpoint and who yet find considerations in favour of separation. A new light however is thrown on this question by a letter published in the "Sunday Graphic" (of England) and reproduced in the "People" of Lahore. This letter is purported to have been written by an English District Judge to an enquirer in London. The letter reads:—

"Mahomedan India has a splendid port in Karachi, the only Mahomedan port in the world on the open sea and in close touch with their religionists in Iraq, Persia, Arabia and Syria. Cawnpore has shown that we have no longer the power or the prestige to keep order in the big cities and we shall be lucky if we get through the rest of the year without further massacres.

"Hindu India is a hopeless proposition. It is becoming more and more aggressively 'Nationalist' and eaten up with religious conceit and intolerance.

"At the same time it has no power behind all this superficial turbulance. It has stopped us from doing business with it and now we have to remit revenue to enable the cultivator to live without paying rent—a hopeless muddle all round. The only solution is to prevent the rot from spreading by splitting up the country according to its natural divisions. Then, if the Hindus won't do business, Karachi can take the place of Bombay."

I need not stress the sinister aspect of this letter as it is too apparent. What strikes one, however, with regard to it is that communalism, which afforded and affords a good resting place for political reactionaries, is now to be made a powerful weapon for fighting the economic boycott and for improving thus the industrial prospects of England. We may rest assured that the political reactionaries have not yet exhausted all their weapons and must have got many trump cards up their sleeves. They will, "pace" Lord Inchcape, fight till the last ditch before they give over economic and political control.

RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

The tension with regard to the general railway strike has been relieved to some extent by the graceful acceptance by the Government of India of the demands of the Railwaymen's Federation. It cannot be said that their demands have been accepted in full, but it may well be said that about two-thirds of their demands have been accepted. One wishes that while the Government of India have proceeded so far, they might have proceeded a little further and included in their terms of reference the question as to the justification for retrenchment and the substitutes, if any, for such a policy. They might have also referred the dispute to a Conciliation Board instead of to the Court of Enquiry as they have now done. It will require two-thirds majority by ballot of all the Railway Unions for a strike declared and looking to the general feelings everywhere it does not appeal that this two-thirds majority will be forthcoming. Even if it is a Court of Enquiry which is to examine the whole situation, certain questions which may not have been included in the terms of reference may also be examined if the Court interprets its duties liberally. A general railway strike would have been a disaster at the present moment when we are wading through the economic slough and when we have not yet seen any silver lining round the clouds of political uncertainty. Both the Government and the Railwaymen's Federation may be congratulated on their tact, resourcefulness and spirit of co-operative action in thus settling a dispute which would, if unsettled, have plunged the whole country in the misery and distress of a railway strike. I only hope that congratulation will not be premature as the final reply from Government has to come on the 10th August and the vote of the ballot is still uncertain.

Army Budget, A White Elephant

INDIA'S COUNTER-CLAIM IN RESPECT OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa Presents The Bill

The following are notes appended by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa to the Congress Select Committee's report on public debts:—

NOTE I.

In addition to the claims made in our unanimous Report, I wish to put before the Working Committee the following note on annual Military Expenditures for their consideration.

ANNUAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

It is a notorious fact that the bulk of our revenues have been spent on the primary functions of government. In a list of military expenditure of 41 nations prepared in 1929 by Mr. A. J. Toynbee "Survey of International Affairs." India stands first with 45.29 per cent. of her expenditures being Military expenditures. The rank according to the ratio of Military expenditures to total expenditures and that the ratio are also given below in respect of the principal militaristic countries of the world.

	Percentage of Expenditures.
1st India	.. 45.29
5th Japan	... 26.57
9th Italy	... 23.46
14th France	... 19.75
25th U S. A.	... 16.09
30th Great Britain	... 14.75
37th Germany	... 7.16

It will be noticed India's proportion is more than three times that of Great Britain This is not the place to go into the damage caused to the country by starving nation building expenditures to find the wherewithal for the military expenditures. But it must be observed that the army in India since 1857, has been in the nature of an army of occupation. The proportion of European to Indian troops has been increased since that date from 1 to 5 to the present ratio of 1 to 2 to assure the safety of British occupation. That the strength of the Indian army has been maintained at a high level for Imperial purposes is obvious from the fact that whenever Indian troops were required for Imperial Wars outside India, they were taken away for varying periods without any hesitation and without any attempt to replace them during their absence from India. India has thus been used "as a barrack in the Eastern Seas" for providing troops for British Imperial purposes. As the cost of each European soldier is estimated to be about 3 to 4 times the cost of an Indian sepoy, the military expenditure of the Government of India has been considerably in excess of what it need have been, if the army was maintained merely for defence and internal order and consisted purely of sepoys. Such being the case, that amount of the expenditure representing the excess over the needs of India, should be legitimately borne by Great Britain.

Apart from this, Imperial considerations have led to the keeping up of a much higher standard of equipment etc., than would have been required by purely local needs. Mr. Buchanan, a member of the Welby Commission, says in his reservation No. 4 to the Report of the Commission:—

"It has already been pointed out that, in so far as the military defence of India is concerned, India pays everything, and the United Kingdom nothing. And yet the maintenance of the military defence of India is one of the greatest of Imperial questions.

"The military strength of India is the main factor in the strength of our Empire in the East. In virtue of that strength Great Britain is a great Asiatic power. We have had overwhelming practical evidence of the value to the Empire of the military forces of India in the aid, both direct and indirect, which she is rendering to us in the South African War. Nearly 6,000 British troops on complete war footing were rapidly despatched at a critical moment from India to Natal, others have followed, and Indian Native regiments now garrison Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, and other places from which British troops have been withdrawn for the purposes of the war.

"Surely, therefore, both on general grounds and from our recent experience of the efficient help that India's military strength can give to the Empire, it is established beyond question that India's strength is the Empire's strength, and that in discharging these Imperial duties India has a fair claim that part of the burden should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. There may be difficulties as to the method of making the charge and the amount, as to the equity of the claim on the part of India there can be no doubt."

(Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. IV, p. 149.)

In the financial statement of 1885-6, para 136, the then Finance Minister, Sir Auckland Colvin estimated the net cost of the army (exclusive of cost of wars) at about £15 million or without exchange at fifteen crores of rupees every year. "This amount," he said, "may be considered to be about the normal military expenditure in India and England." This gives an Indian Government Standard for Military Expenditures which has to be adjusted for variation in price levels. Until 1900, the variation in the Price Index was very little taking the year 1873 as base year. The figure for 1910 was 122, and for 1915 was 152, and at present it is about 200. Allowing for these variations, the following standards may be used for the period indicated:—

1859/60—1900 a standard of 15 crores a year.
1900 —1915 with increase of 33-1/3 per cent. 20 crores a year.
1915 —1931 with increase of 100 per cent. 30 crores a year.

This method of arriving at a standard, however unsatisfactory, does not deviate far from facts is shown by its approximating to actual expenditures. In 1875, the expenditure was 14.66 crores, while the standard is fifteen crores. Similarly in 1915, the actual expenditure was 30.80 crores, while the standard is thirty crores. Although it may be held that even these standards are far too high, yet accepting them, for argument's sake, the standard expenditure for the whole period will be—

STANDARD MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

	Crores	Crores
1859/60—1899/1900 at 15 crores 40 x 15	600	
1900/01—1914/15 at 20 crores 15 x 20	300	
1915/16—1930/31 at 30 crores 16 x 30	480	1380
Actual expenditure for the whole period 1859—1930 as per list appended		2128.33
Less Standard as above		1380.00
Balance		748.33
Less items, subject to separate claim in respect of Wars, 1860-1900, say 37.5 crores		Para 16)
„ European War 1757		„ 208.20
Excessive military expenditure caused by maintaining the Indian army for Imperial purposes which ought to have been borne by Great Britain (Crores)		Rs. 540.13

NOTE 2.

In addition to the claims made in our unanimous Report I wish to put before the Working Committee the following note on Interest Payments on Claims for their consideration.

INTEREST PAYMENTS ON CLAIMS.

As regards the items of non-productive expenditure objected to in the Report which were represented by interest bearing debts, all principles of business practice demand that where an item has been wrongly debited and interest payments have been made on account of these debits, such interest amounts should be made good. If the original debit to India is proved to be wrong, then it is but right to demand restriction of all payments made in respect of such a debit.

It should be borne in mind that in claiming these Interest payments, a claim is made not for a consequential loss but for an actual loss. In such a case the Interest payments themselves are Principals which have been erroneously paid and hence the claim in respect thereof.

These Interest payments would have fallen on the British Exchequer had the original debit been placed on the right shoulders. British Exchequer has been relieved to that extent and hence this claim only amounts to asking the party, who should have originally paid it, to pay it now. Strict commercial practice will allow of not merely the simple interest paid but also interest on such payments, that is in effect compound interest. But the claim now made is only for a refund of what has actually been taken out of the Indian Exchequer.

The Interest Payments have been annual payments, and hence a claim extending over seventy years would more than turn over the original debit three times. But this cannot be helped as the annual charges have been persistently made in the face of many challenges of the original charge by Britishers themselves. When a similar cumulative claim was made by Mr. Gokhale before the Welby Commission, and when that was objected to, Mr. Gokhale replied.

'It is the natural way of looking at the thing for those who thing a charge is unjust."

The rate of interest on Government Loans has varied from time to time from 3½ per cent. to 7 per cent. and it is difficult to determine the rate that should be claimed. The average rate on all Government loans works out at 4 per cent. and it is submitted that a charge to Great Britain at 4 per cent. simple interest on those items cannot be considered unreasonable. Interest is so calculated on the following items from the dates when the obligations were imposed except as to item No. 4; Interest on item No. 4 is calculated from 1880 as bulk of the obligations which aggregate to 37.5 crores were created between 1878 and 1886.

1	E. I. Company wars	... 35
2.	Cost of Mutiny"	... 40
3.	E. I. Company's Capital and Interest	.. 37
4.	External Wars since 1875	31.5
5.	European War: Cost	17.9
	Gift	18.9

Crores 1857-1931	Interest. 103.60
.. 1860-1931	113.60
.. 1874-1931	84.36
.. 1880-1931	76.50
.. 1920-1931	157.96
Total (Crores)	Rs. 536.02

Though it is not possible at the present time to trace into the schedule of Public Debts the debts of which refund is claimed, one is able, by collating the Amount of Claims, the Public Debt and the Interest paid thereon at particular period, to show that the amount of Interest paid is practically on the Principal amounts for which a refund is claimed. This fact is brought out in the following table, which also shows that the rate claimed, 4 per cent., is reasonable. The amounts are given in crores of rupees:—

Year.	Amount of our claim	Public Interest Debt	paid during the year
1860	75.0	93.0	4.2
1874	112.0	117.0	5.3
1880	149.5	157.3	6.9
1890	149.5	207.1	9.3
1900	149.5	307.5	11.1
1910	149.5	405.6	14.25
1920	508.5	544.1	31.9
1931	508.5	Over 1100.0	50.14 R.E.

The total interest paid works out as follows:—

1860-1874	81.0
1875-1900	226.5
1901-1920	326.8
1921-1931	415.4
Total paid Crores Rs.	1049.7

So that our claim amounts, in effect, to asking for a refund of interest amounting to Rs. 536 crores out of a payment of Rs. 1050 crores unjustly paid out of the revenues of India in relief of the British Exchequer.

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—:o:—

IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AT THIS RATE

JAWAHARLAL CONDEMNS JINNAH HALL GOONDAISM

In an exclusive statement to a representative of the "Chronicle" about the organised hooliganism at the Nationalist Muslim meeting at Jinnah Hall on Monday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"Yesterday's incidents at the Jinnah Hall, and specially the yard of the Congress House, immediately after the dispersal of the meeting, were the most scandalous exhibitions of totally unprovoked hooliganism that it has been my misfortune to witness.

LATHI PLAY AT MEETINGS.

People differ in political views and try to convert each other. But it is obviously impossible to carry on political activity, if a number of persons have the liberty to misbehave to their hearts' content and indulge in lathi play at peaceful gatherings.

It is well that all people of whatever view of thinking they might be pointed over this and decided on their line of activity. I need not add that the Congress was not going to restrict any of its activities because a handful of persons chose to misbehave.

TWO MURDERS AND POLICE VIGILANCE.

"Bombay has witnessed two murders and several disorderly scenes at Muslim gatherings during the past few months. So far as I know, the police have not even cared to have any proper inquiry into any of these matters. They are keen enough on pouncing on people when Congressmen are concerned.

It seems a natural inference that the police view these incidents with favour. It is not material to us what the police do or do not do, but it is well if the public realised the true inwardness of these incidents."

THESE THINGS MUST STOP

Mr Husseinbhoy Laljee Interviewed

"There is no doubt that a number of Mussalmans attacked the Congress Muslims at the Jinnah Hall meeting on Monday, in a manner which all peace-loving people would condemn. Especially the attack that is said to have been made on Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Abdul-jalil Nadvi must be severely condemned" said Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji, an ex-Mayor of Bombay, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative on Tuesday.

THESE THINGS MUST STOP.

Mr. Husseinbhoy added: "I have read the account of what took place at the meeting of tht Nationalist Muslims at the Jinnah Hall on Monday. I was out of Bombay for the last three days and am expressing my views after reading the account of the said meeting in several newspapers. I think it is high time that Muslim leaders of various parties or views met together and laid down lines to be followed at public meetings. Throwing stones or using knives must stop. I would certainly like the newspapers who have featured the news with prominent headlines to write and that has to be adopted at public say what they think of such action. There is no doubt that there exists a sharp difference of opinion amongst the Muslims on the question of Separate and Joint electorates. While it is open to both the sides to hold meetings it is I think necessary that if we cannot hold meetings without making the use of stones and knives then it is better we do not hold any meetings at all. I understand that as soon as possible some citizens of Bombay are desirous of meeting together with a view to settle the procedure from all accounts I could see, meetings.

WHO IS BEHIND THIS MOVE.

"That there should be such a severe trouble at a meeting where there were not more than 600 or 700 persons, is a matter which provides a lot of food to those who wish to find out who could be made responsible for the prevalence of such disorders. I am sure Muslim leaders of all shades of opinions will unite to try to find out a solution which would no more give opportunity to anybody to attack the conduct of Muslims in public meetings."

—:o:—

A MENACE TO SOCIETY

—:o:—

Duty Of Bombay Citizens

I

A "Musalman eye-witness" writes:—

Had I not gone to the Jinnah Hall meeting yesterday I would have never believed what the followers of Maulana Shaukat Ali were (and are still) capable of doing. They had absolutely no regard for any decency. They were actually abusing men who were not of their own way of thinking. They were bent upon murdering and "taking out the very entrails of men like Brelvi". as I heard several of them say And all this in the sacred name of Islam and under the very nose of the Khilafatist leaders. The wonder is that not a word of condemnation was uttered by any Khilafat leader.

To-day's morning papers are full of the horrible details of the ghastly deeds perpetrated by those persons who shout "Shaukat Ali Zindabad." But the "Roznama-e-Khilafat", the organ of the Khilafatists, in its issue dated the 5th August, publishes, an account of the meeting in a characteristic manner. It does not refer to any hooliganism at all. It however expresses its grief at the little quarrel which took place between Hakim Abdul Jalil, a member of the Congress Working Committee, and some members of the audience. But fortunately, it writes, Maulana Irfan, went there and settled it. We are thankful to the Maulana for saving the men or rather settling the quarrel. But those who have seen the Hakim, know that he must have received hundreds of blows. He was already bleeding profusely when he was "saved" by the Maulana. The Hakim was assaulted by the mob for he had the unique courage of opposing the election of Kutbuddin Siddiqi of the Khilafat Committee. He received his deserts. Similarly Ghulam Ahmed Khan received a wound on his head. three inches in length and half an inch in depth, simply for writing articles against Shaukat Ali Mr. Brelvi had a providential escape, otherwise the hooligans were determined "to take out his very entails', merely for his faudt of siding with the "Hindu Congress" and not siding with the sole representative of Muslim India, Maulana Shaukat Ali.

All these happenings, commencing from the assaults made on Maulavi Ahmed Saeed last year down to the incidents that happened at the Jinnah Hall yesterday, are enough to show the gravity of the situation. The Khilafat leaders were, on two or three occasions, conspicious by their absence, but those who declared themselves as their followers were doing the work. But yesterday the leaders were there and were afterwards triumphantly taken out in a procession, as if they were coming from Europe after defeating Germany in the Great War. They were coming back after assaulting and wounding men of their own faith for the only fault that they were Congressmen and were clad in khaddar. This menace to society is growing day by day and it is the business of the City Fathers and all the peaceful citizens of Bombay to devise means to keep the riff-raffs of society in check, otherwise it will become impossible to hold a single meeting or to move about freely in the city. The question before the whole city is whether Bombay is to be ruled by the mawalis. If not, then ways should be devised to see that the lives and property of peaceful citizens remain immune from the attacks of mavalis.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

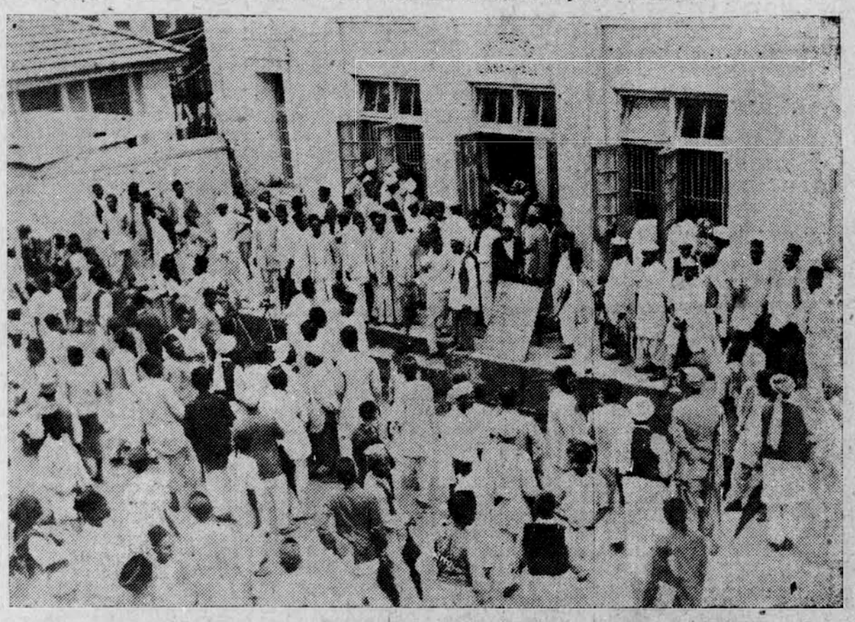
Sir,—From what I saw at the Congress House on Monday evening I have no hesitation in saying that: (1) the hooliganism was organised and pre-arranged; (2) the hall was captured by goondas numbering about 200 and Khilafat volunteers. Even the "Jam-e-Jamshed", the champion, of Khilafatists has to admit this fact; (3) the intellectuals and the real Muslim public were kept out of the hall by Khilafat volunteers who were guarding all the entrances to the hall; (4) the men inside the hall were armed with all sorts of deadly weapons and from their very appearance one could tell that they understood neither the head nor the tail of the Electorate problem. It was quite evident from the manner in which they behaved themselves that some brains were working behind them; (5) the Khilafat leaders who in contravention of the law of public etiquette had occupied the platform never helped the conveners of the meeting in restoring order, nor did they help the Congressmen in putting down the hooliganism witnessed in the Congress compound; (6) the report appearing in the "Times of India" that the Congressmen ran for their lives, and the Khilafatists exerted themselves to restore order is absolutely false. As a matter of fact the exemplary courage and bravery with which the Congress leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru and the Nationalist Muslims including Mr. Brelvi faced the awkward situation was a sight for the gods to see.

From the above it will be seen that the plot to create rowdyism and resort to hooliganism was well organised and pre-arranged, and I am sure every right-thinking and peace-loving citizens will denounce it in no uncertain terms. It is now the duty of the Peace Committee to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay and openly condemn such acts of hooliganism. The Peace Committee must function and justify its existence.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, August 4.

SCENES OF ORGANISED HOOLIGANISM AT JINNAH HALL



Khilafatist crowds captured the Jinnah Hall hours before the scheduled time of the Nationalist Muslim Party meeting. They broke open door and smashed the window panes. "Shaukat Ali Zindabad" w as their war-cry.

After the dispersal of the meeting, the crowds collected in front of the Congress House with the deliberate intention of assaulting and insulting the leaders and conveners of the Nationalist Party meeting. Mark the lathis in their hands. Standing on the left of the picture, in Turkish cap and white suit, with his hands on hips is an officer of the C.I.D. (Political Branch).

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Faridpur—Six young Bengalis, four of whom belong to Dacca District and others to Faridpur and Barisal were sentenced on Monday by the Special Tribunal, presided over by Mr. A. N. Sen, District and Sessions Judge to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Explosive Substances Act. The offences related to a dacoity in a village called Dharisar.—A. P.

Surat—A meeting of the Mahommedans of the city held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Islam under the presidency of the Nawab of Belha adopted a resolution condemning the dastardly attack on Sir E. Hotson.—A. P.

Rangoon—It is officially announced from Mandalay that U. Nyana, leader of Shan States rebels has been arrested. He is reported to have admitted that he is "Saya San" leader of the Tharrawaddy rebellion. A rumour has been current for some time here that U Nyana and "Saya San" were one and the same man.—A. P.

Patna—Nine arrests have been made in connexion with Friday's bomb explosion including the wounded man, who is reported to be out of danger.—A. P.

Patna—News has been received that a man who was found in possession of two bombs has been arrested at Arrah in Shahabad district on information given by a Brahmin youth. After his arrest the man is reported to have said that the bombs had been given to him by the Brahmin mentioned above who, thereupon was also taken into custody.—A. P.

Working Committee In Session

(Continued from page 1.)

Sjt. Sen Gupta, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, Dr. Alam, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi, Sjt. T. A. K. Sherwani, and Khan Gul Khan of the Frontier.

Pandit Malaviya Leaves For Bombay.

BENARES, Aug. 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has left Benares for Bombay to sail for London by s.s. "Mooltan."—A. P.

Dr. Ansari In Bombay.

Dr. Ansari arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Punjab Mail, to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting.

MAHATMA WILL ATTEND R. T. C. SAYS Pt. MALAVIYA

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

Mr. Jinnah attends the Moslem Conference here.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya passed through Allahabad to Bombay. He repeated his conviction that both Mahatma Gandhi and he would go to the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

FIERCE TRIBAL FIGHTING

Many Lives Lost

SEQUEL TO CLAIM OF "PRETENDER" TO REGENCY

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Maritzburg.—Several thousand natives are engaged in fierce tribal fighting, and it is believed many lives have been lost. The outbreak was due to a strife between a pretender to the Regency of Msinga Location and the followers of the lawful regent. The body of the pretender's uncle was found covered with assegai wounds. A horde of 2,000 supporters of the pretender invaded the Regent's keral, but were completely routed in a ferocious fighting.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

Armed with a warrant signed by the District Magistrate, Rangoon police yesterday searched the premises of the Sun Press for a Burmese book entitled "Tharrawaddy Ayedawpon (Rebellion)" written by a Burmese lady of Zigon which was recently proscribed by the Local Government. The search lasted nearly four hours but nothing is said to have been found on the premises. Lawkasara Press was also similarly searched, but no copies were found.—A. P.

Sentences Reduced On Appeal.

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

The High Court has disposed of the appeals of three men, two of whom had been sentenced to death, and one to transportation for life, in connection with what is known as the Gyebinsakan Rebellion Case. It was the outcome of a skirmish outside a village between a party of rebels and the Government forces.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal of the man who was transported for life. Of the other two, one was acquitted, while the sentence passed on the third was altered to transportation for life in view of the fact that he had not taken a leading part in the rebellion.—A. P.

LONDON CONFERENCE AND MINORITIES SUB-COMMITTEE

PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED

—:o:—

Nationalist Muslims Excluded

SIMLA, August 4.

The following communique is issued:—

The Prime Minister has nominated the following members to attend the resumed meetings of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference to reach London on September 26th so as to be ready to resume work early in October:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Chairman), Sir W.A. Jowitt, the Earl Peel, Major the Hon. O. Stanley the Marquess of Reading, Mr. Isacc Foot, H.H. the Aga Khan, Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Mr. E.C. Benyhall, Sir Hubert Carr, the Nawab of Chhatari, Mr. C.Y. Chintamani, Dr. S.K. Datta, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, Mr. M.K. Gandhi, Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Col. Sir Henry Gidney, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Mr. N.M. Joshi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Dr. B.S. Moonje, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Raja Narendra Nath, Rao Bahadur Pannirselvam, Sir A.P. Patro, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Maulvi Muhammad Shafi Daoodi, Begum Shah Nawaz, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan, The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Zafarullah Khan.

Invitations to the delegates in England are being issued by the Prime Minister and to delegates in India by the Viceroy on his behalf.—A.P.

Govt. Nominees To R. T. Conference

(Continued from page 1.)

11. the Raja of Korea; 12. the Raja of Sarila; 13. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani; 14. Sir Manubhai Mehta; 15. Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan; 16. Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari; 17. Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail; 18. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Pantulu Garu; 19. Col. K.N. Haksar.

DELEGATES FROM BRITISH INDIA.

The Aga Khan, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Saiyid Ali Imam, Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar, U Ba Pe, Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. J.N. Basu, Mr. E.C. Benthal, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. C.Y. Chintamani, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Maharajadhiraja Kameshwara Singh of Darbhanga, Mr. Shafi Daoodi, Dr. S.K. Datta, Mr. O De Glanville, Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq, Mr. M.K. Gandhi, Mr. M.M. Ohn Ghine, Mr. A.H. Ghuznavi, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Girney, Sir Padamji Ginwala, Mr. V.V. Giri, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. B.V. Jadhav, Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji (Jr.), Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Mr. T.F. Gavin Jones, Mr. N.M. Joshi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Nawab Sahibzada Sir Sayad Muhammad Mehr Shah, the Hon. Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Mr. H.P. Mody, Dr. B.S. Moonje, M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar Avl., the Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, Nawab of Chhitari, Sir Muhmmad Shafi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendranath, Dr. Narendra Nath Law, the Hon. Sayed Muhammad Padshah, Rao Bahadur A.P. Pannirselvam, Raja Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi, Rao Bahadur Sir Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan Mrs. Shah Nawaz, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Capt. Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.R. Ry., Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan Avl., Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, U Aung Thin, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. C.E. Wood and Mr. Zafrullah Khan.

Invitations to the delegates in England are being issued by the Prime Minister and to delegates in India by His Excellency the Viceroy on his behalf.—A.P.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN OWNERS AND MINERS

Scottish Coal Agreement Signed

RUGBY, August 4.

Settlement between Scottish coal owners and miners was ratified yesterday when at a meeting of the Scottish Coal Conciliation Board agreement was signed respecting new wage terms for a seven and a half hour shift.—B.O.W.

LI. GEORGE'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

RUGBY, August 4.

Bulletin issued last night stated "Lloyd George's progress continues to be satisfactory. His strength is well maintained".—B.O.W.

REBEL CAMP IN MANDALAY RAIDED.

Dacoits Killed Or Captured.

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

The rebel camp in Mandalay was raided on July 30. Two guns were seized and five arrests were made. In one case in Tharrawaddy District a police party pursued three dacoits, eventually killed two, and capturing the third alive.

REBEL CAMP RAIDED.

Rebel activities were smartly nipped in the bud in Mandalay District where a rebel camp was raided on 30th July and two guns were seized and five rebels arrested.

A case of kidnapping is reported from Minbu where five girls were held up for ransom, but further details have not yet been received. Five violent crimes by rebels on 1st August are reported from Thayatmyo area. On the night of 2nd instant rebels entered the town and attacked four houses.

The police party killed a dacoit in Insein. A Burmese girl was kidnapped by robbers in Thayetmyo but later released on payment of ransom. Two murders were committed in Prome. Dacoities are reported from Insein, Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Prome, Tayetmyo and Yamethin.—A. P.

CAWNPORE SUSPECT.

Identification parade of Mr. Keshavachandra Gupta arrested sometime back as wanted in Delhi Conspiracy case, was held today in the District Goal. All four witnesses were unable to identify the accused.

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Late Mr. Behramji K. Dordi

A STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

(From a Correspondent.)

In 1831, 100 years ago, was born to-day (according to the Parsi Calendar) the late Mr. Behramji Khorshedji Dordi of Navsari. He died in 1911, at the ripe age of 80. His anniversary is being observed to-day in Navsari. He wrote many books on Parsi religion and social subjects, 40 years ago, in which he strongly deprecated the denationalising tendency among the Parsis of adopting indiscriminately Western modes of life and thought. He wrote staunchly in support of the Indian National Congress in the early years of its existence.

His ancestors had been given titles and Jagirs by the Moghul Emperor Jehangir in 1618, the original Firman of the grant of which is still in the possession of the Dordi family in Navsari, in Dordi House. Dadabhai Naoroji, the "G. O. M. of India" also belonged to this Dordi family, which after two centuries of appearance and influence fell into poor circumstances in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mr. Behramji Dordi's father died in his young age. Mr. Behramji left Navsari for Bombay at a very early age to make his living as a priest for which he was pioneer. There was no railway at the time. He was quite innocent of reading and writing, but by dint of perseverance he taught himself the rudiments of writing and reading, eventually being able to write several books in Gujarati. He keenly felt for the fallen fortunes of his family, and he soon took up life as an assistant to a Parsi contractor, building the first railways in India.

A BUSINESSMAN AND PUBLIC WORKER.

Gradually he began to take contracts independently, at first on a small scale, till he was able to take contracts on a large scale. He thus built mills, etc., by contract, and for the last 35 years of his life he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Festonji Dhanjibhai and Co., landing contractors to the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The time that he could spare from his strenuous business activities was spent in public service.

He was one of the founders of the Navsari Meherji Rana Library, which is now a famous institution, and contains many rare books and manuscripts relating to Parsi regious literature. He was it's first Secretary also. Along with Dastur Saheb Khorshedji, E. Pavri, the well-known Avesta Scholar, he founded in Navsari a religious society for the furtherance of the study of the pure tenets of the Zoroastrian religion. He was also a cofounder and active worker of the Navsari Gnian Prasarak Mandali, a society which has done much valuable work by arranging lectures to spread knowledge on all important subjects.

HIS BURNING PATRIOTISM.

But the work for which he will be most remembered among the Parsis was his burning patriotism and fight against the tendency among the Parsis to adopt indiscriminately Western modes of life and thought. In this respect, he was uncompromising, and severely reprimanded the Parsi popes of his time for their opposition or lukewarm support to the national movement as embodied in the newly started National Congress. He wrote several books in Gujarati, some of which had to be reprinted to meet the urgent Parsi demand. He always published and distributed these books free of charge. He saw through the vagaries of the Parsi Theosophists and wrote one book against them. Some of his remarks are worth quoting even to-day. Though he was an orthodox Parsi, he was for calling the Parsis as Indian in those early days. He wrote:

> "real reform is that which teaches us to take pride in our own religion and country" Again "Parsees to-day are natives of India, and as Indians only will they retain their honour, prestige and religion, and for which they are always grateful to their own Aryan cousins, the Hindus."

STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF CONGRESS.

He strongly castigated the Parsi press of the time which said that the Congress was only a Hindu organisation. He asked them pertinently, "But is there any prohibition against the Parsi joining and supporting the Congress? Great Parsis like Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, Dr. Bahadurji are the leaders of the Congress, and as such are an honour to the Parsi community and they represent our true Parsi spirit of independence. Only the sycophants among the Parsis are against the Congress

A fine portrait of the late Mr. Behramji Dordi is put in the newly built manificent Fire Temple of Navsari in commemoration of his manifold services to the community.

Mr. Behramji's son Dr. Jehangirji Dordi is carrying on the family traditions in Navsari. He is a well-known political worker of Gujarat.

GANDHI'S LONDON HOME

(Continued from page 6.)

has been inundated, so she told me, with reporters and photographers. She seemed to regret the commercialisation of her house. People who dislike it, can, however, avoid publicity. Miss Lester has a great responsibility: it rests with her to guard the Mahatma against exploitation. All friends of India must hope that she will not allow commercial notoriety to spoil the Mahatma's home in London. It is hardly my place to deny the virtues of publicity and propaganda: they in themselves are good. It is the small people who thrust themselves into the limelight who cheapen in the public eye the great figures they have the honour to be associated with.

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

Miss Lester appeared to wish to speak with the Swami alone before the lecture, so I went with a girl helper to the lecture hall to watch the audience arrive and to welcome each one as 'Comrade,' which was quite easy for me, as a Socialist, to do. At one end of the room I noticed a man, obviously a workman, busy at a table putting sugar into cups. I asked him how it was he knew the tastes of so many drinkers and if it would not be better to find out first if they had a sweet tooth. He admitted the advisability of this, but went on sugaring just the same. I commented to him on the excellence of Miss Lester's scheme for a communal club where men and women could meet on equality, and brighten and enlighten their lives with lectures, plays and other social recreations. I was singularly struck by this man whose rough exterior proclaimed his work to be of the hardest kind, but who, by his conversation, proved himself one of Nature's finest gentlemen. His theories of the manner and respect in which women should be treated would be an object lesson to any part of the world. And if I find my feet wandering towards Kingsley Hall again, it will be to meet him and hear once more his philosophy on life.

"I HOPE SO."

The Hall unfortunately was not very full. Few men, few children, more women. Miss Lester took the Chair. I will not give in detail here the Swami's lecture. It was of the highest spiritual order, yet comprehended by all there. And when he concluded his words by asking us to pray, that little gathering of people paid him all reverence with their bowed heads. It was in the nature of an anti-climax to hear Miss Lester abruptly announce that there would be a collection for the institution.

Shri Purohit Swami and I took our leave of Kingsley Hall and went out again into the damp night. We were both silent.

Presently I said: "I hope our Mahatma will be happy there."

And he replied with a sigh: "I hope so."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Sympathy With Kashmir Muslims

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of Muslims attended by about three hundred people was held last night in front of Kamruddin Hazrat Mosque, Khan Bahadur Jan Mohmed presided.

In the meeting a resolution sympathising with the sufferings of the Muslims of Kashmir was passed.

It was also decided to send the resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy.

HUGE MEETING OF WORKERS.

The deadlock in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mill, Poona continues as before. Meanwhile the workers of Poona Mill asked for help from Bombay. In response to this request, the G. K. Union has deputed Messrs. Lalji Pense, S. C. Tamanker and Sangamnerker to Poona. They made inquiries about the grievances and then addressed a meeting of some Mill workers on 30th July in the Kasba Peth.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. $49-7/8 — 5/8.
Dec. $54/- — 1/2.
March $56/- 3/4-3/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Sept. 11.91 — 19.
Oct. 12.06 — 18.
Market easy.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Sept. 1.43 — 2.
Dec. 1.46 — 1.
March 1.51 — 1.
Market dull.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago).

"Price declined on disappointing export enquiry. Commission House selling and bearish visible supply. Closed barely steady."

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A.	200	20,800

PRINCELY DONATION IN EDUCATIONAL FIELD

To Commemorate King George's Recovery

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) July 31.

His Excellency Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, performed yesterday afternoon the opening ceremony of the Alladdin Educational Endowment Building on the newly-extended Char Minar Main Road, built from the fund of Rs. 1 lakh generously donated by Khan Bahadur Alladin, the merchant prince of Secunderabad, to commemorate the recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor from an illness. It was attended by almost all the high officials, both Indian and British, besides Hon'ble the Resident Col. Keyes, the most prominent non-officials of the City, and the European gentry of Secunderabad.

The spacious hall of the building was tastefully decorated and fitted with loud speakers presenting a very picturesque scene benefitting the occasion. Khan Bahadur Alladdin whose hoppy face was beaming with his inward feeling of thankfullness to the Almighty for having enabled him to fulfil the great promise he had made two years ago, thereby doing an everlasting service to his community in the educational field, delivered a speech and thanked the honoured guests for responding to his invitation.

He informed the audience that the Trust Deed has been signed by him transferring that building to the trustees Nawab Sir Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Lieut. Col., Richard Chenevix Trench, Mr. Khan Fazl Mahomed Khan, Director of Public Instruction and myself, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Aladin, Mr. Ali Mahomed Abdullah Alladdin."

Col. Keyes read out Lord Willingdon's letter expressing His Excellency's regret at not being present on the occasion and appreciating the donation utilized for such a beneficial purpose.

Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, declaring the building open, also expressed his great appreciation of the generous endowment made by the Khan Bahadur who had earned an enviable reputation for his unbounded philanthrophy. After referring to the need for private enterprise in spreading education, he prophesied a great future to this building which stood within the "sight of Charminar, that famous monument of sympathy of the Khutub Shahi times." After expressing his gratitude to the host and praising his sense of loyalty the Maharajah Bahadur declared the building open and blessed it.

The function ended with a sumptuous at home.

Benares Cotton Mill Strike.

BENARES, Aug. 3.

As a protest against the announcement of 25 per cent reduction in wages, employees of the Benares Cotton Mill have struck work. All the departments have in consequence been closed for the present.—A. P.

SIRSI SIHDAPUR RELIEF FUND

Gandhi Seva Sangh's Appeal

Sjts. R. R. Diwakar and T. S. Nayak have issued, on behalf of the Gandhi Seva Sangha, a statement about the Sirsi Siddapur Relief Fund, which shows that on 15-7-31 contributions to the Fund stood at Rs. 2,658-8-0 and that expenditure till date was Rs. 1,938-5-6. They state further:

In all, 9 centres of relief in Sirsi and 7 centres in Siddapur will have to be opened. Out of them at present only 4 centres have begun work. Rice is doled out weekly to those families which are near and fornightly to those who are at a distance of more than 5 miles. Last week in all 30 families were served. It is chiefly Herur and Hosatota centres were most distress prevails.

In order that all the distressed families which are at present not less than 400 in number may be served during the next four months efficiently, not less than Rs. 20,000 will be required. The balance sheet shows only a collection of Rs. 2,658-8. Unless the generous heart of our brothers responds, this relief work cannot be complete and the distress cannot be wiped out. We propose to take up elementary Medical relief in this malaria stricken land. But all will depend on the generosity of the public.

JAMNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD

As Jamnagar Prisoners' "Day" falls on Friday (7th instant) it has been decided to begin the Conference on that day. Therefore the days of the Conference are changed from 6th and 7th to 7th and 8th instant. On Friday, the Conference will be opened at 6 p.m. Bhangwadi Theatre on Kalbadevi Road has been engaged for it.

As A. I. C. C. is meeting in Bombay in those days arrangements are made to bring some of the Congress leaders.

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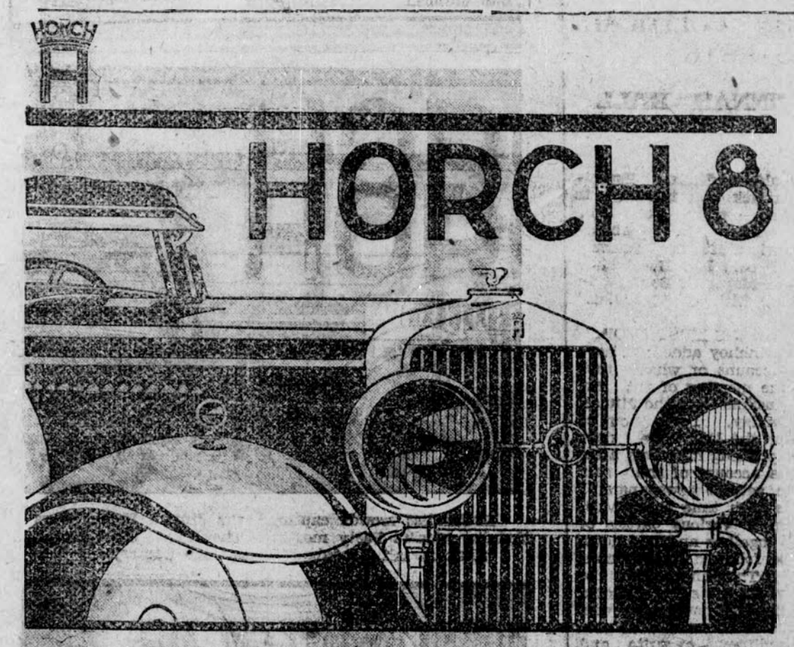

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE

POONA, Aug. 4.

The monsoon has been active in Malabar, North Hyderabad, East Central Provinces and from East Gujarat to United Provinces and East and North Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad and local in United Provinces, East Berar, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Kashmir, Gujarat and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three inches; Victoria Point two; Rangoon one; Jalpaiguri six; Mymensingh two; Silchar and Berhampore one; Barisal, Hazaribagh, and Purnea a half; Guna four; Mussooree, Lucknow, Neemuch, Bhopal, and Pendra one and a half; Jhansi, Cawnpore, Indore, Chanda and Jagdalpur one; Gorakhpur, Dehra Dun and Jubbulpore a half; Jhalarpatan four; Ludhiana and Sialkot three; Dalhousie, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kotah and Ahmedabad two; Hissar three quarters: Bhavnagar a half; Gulmarg, Bikaner, and Mount Abu a quarter; Mangalore, and Mahabaleshwar one and a half; and Aurangabad and Hanamkonda a half.

Forecast—Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma and Konkan and the monsoon will continue to be active from East Gujarat to United Provinces and East and North Punjab.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-8-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.696 inches (.019 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.3 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 4-8-31: Colaba Point 0.04"; Fort 0.00"; J. J. Hospital 0.08".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 55.91"; Fort 62.44"; J. J. Hospital 57.03".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 37.83"; Fort 41.18"; J. J. Hospital 39.40".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929: Colaba Point 42.89"; Fort 58.33"; J. J. Hospital 46.45".

EMPTYING A MAUND OF TODDY

6 Persons Fined In Surat.

SURAT, August 3.

Mr. E. De. B. Jewell, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Surat, to-day delivered judgment in the case against Madhavji Vishram Thakur formerly of the Sabarmati Ashram now at Karadi Ashram, Jalalpur Taluka and five others from the surrounding villages. They were charged under sections 143, 447 and 426 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of causing mischief by emptying half a maund of toddy (worth about a rupee) belonging to the complainant Haria Purshotam. The Magistrate sentenced three of them to a fine of Rs. 75 each in default 3 months rigorous imprisonment and the remaining three to a fine of Rs. 50 in default to 3 months rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate also bound them over to preserve the peace for a period of 6 months. All have paid the fines.—A.P.

Cape Comorin-Peshawar Run

DINNER TO HUDSON AND ELMES.

BOMBAY, July 29.

On Monday evening (July 27th) Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director, General Motors India, Ltd., gave a dinner to Messrs. Hudson and Elmes who returned to Bombay on Saturday after a record making run from Cape Comorin to Peshawar in a Chevrolet. The dinner was held at the Willingdon Sports Club.

A message of congratulations to Messrs. Hudson and Elmes was given by Mr. P. E. Perry who presented on behalf of Mr. Seers who was unable to attend the dinner owing to illness gifts of appreciation for the excellent record made by them.

Messrs. Hudson and Elmes responded relating their experiences on the trip and paying high tribute to the performance of the car, giving due credit for the run to the excellent oil and tyres used.

Following the dinner a cinema film entitled "The Missing Passport" was shown to the guests. The car in which the two boys made their record run is now on display at the showrooms of Messrs. Bombay Garage, Chowpatty Bandstand.

1932 PASSAGE SEASON

Bookings to Europe for March/May 1932 are greater than previous years' record. Our clients are, therefore, advised to register immediately.

NO OBLIGATION if unavoidable circumstances compel cancellation later on.

NO FEE charged for BOOKING.
Best available berths secured.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Working Committee Meeting, to-day.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. Gramophone records.

7 p.m.—V. Shastri's violin solo, and P. Mungre's mandoline solo.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga, to express greif at the untimely death of Mr. Jivraj Nensey."

REINCARNATION AND HEREDITY:—A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) evening at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road.

MANDVI WARD AND BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY:—A resolution has been passed unanimously by the voters of the Mandvi (B) Ward, at a meeting held lately at Chinch Bunder entering its emphatic protest against the resolution of the Corporation dated 20th July 1931 for appealing to the Government to extend the life of the present Corporation for one year.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION:—The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

"A. I. C. C. members are requested to pay their A. I. C. C. membership subscription at the temporary office of the A. I. C. C. opened at Congress House.

ECONOMIC PROBLEM OF MODERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, the fourth lecture of the above series will be delivered by Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta on "Indian Texation and Debts" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

FREE CINEMA SHOW:—A free cinema show with magic lantern lecture was arranged at Dubash Theatre on 3rd instant under the auspices of the Jain Sanitary Association of Bombay when Jain ladies numbering about 1000 took part in witnessing the comic film "Follies of Riches or Reshmi Sadi" Dr. M. H. Shah gave an interesting lecture on child welfare and maternity welfare After two parts of the film were over, the contents were explained.

IN AID OF CHIRNER RELIEF FUND

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF MARATHI DRAMA

The Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali will give give a benefit performance of their popular play "Punya Prabhava" at New Elphinstone Theatre to-day (Wednesday, at 9 p.m. in aid of the Chirner Relief Fund. Pandit Jawaharlal Mr. Aney, Mr. K. F. Nariman and other Congress leaders will be present.

CHINCHPOKLY RESIDENTS AND FLOOD RELIEF:—Under the auspices of the Hindmata Volunteer Corps, the Bharateeya Tarun Sangh, and the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav mandal, a meeting of all the leading men of Chinchpokly and sorrounding localities will be held in the premesis of the Hind Mata Volunteer Corps., Kalachowky Road, Chinchpokly, at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), in order to appoint a committee to organise relief measures for the flood stricken people of Malvan and sorrounding Districts.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects for the session 1931-32, will be held at tectural Library, on Thursday the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Archi- (6th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. S. Char, will read a paper on 'Reinforced Concrete and Structural Foundations.' The President, Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, will occupy the chair.

Memorial Meeting For Late Mr. Vimadalal.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a memorial meeting will be held at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobhai Talao to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in honour of the late Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal when a condolence resolution will be proposed. Mr. B. F. Bhaucracha, Mr. B. S. Banaji and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will address the meeting. Ervad Kaikhushroo Mahiar Kutar, M.A., will preside. The meeting is open to the Parsis only.

TODDY SHOP LICENSES IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Picketing Tells On Excise Revenue

(From A Special Correspondent).

The intensive picketing carried on in Bombay by the B.P.C.C. has achieved a success of no small degree, but efforts are being made to nullify the effects of peaceful picketing. Shriyut K. F. Nariman has thanked the volunteers for the great services they have rendered in the cause of temperance. He has also thanked Bhandari vendors who have stood solidly together and patriotically responded to the public opinion. I may say that not only Bhandaris but all the old licensees, whether Bhandaris or Parsees, have stood firmly and solidly and resisted all the tempting offers and suggestions of help. The 40 per cent. of shops and booths for which tenders have been accepted were for the most part tenders of what I call outsiders.

AN OUTSIDE SYNDICATE.

These outsiders are known as a syndicate. This Syndicate, it is rumoured has received every help from certain Abkari officials and in doing so they have gone out of their way in not strictly observing the rules and regulations of the Abkari Department. For instance some of the tenderers have immediately opened their toddy shops in new premises. The old licensees having refused to give their premises to their new rivals, they have secured in some cases, premises near the old shops, but the Abkari Department ought to have given notices to the public and 'Bataki' ought to have been struck in order to ascertain whether public had any objections to the opening of these shops. So far as I have ascertained no such notices to the public were given in the case of a shop at De Lisle Road.

SHOPS OPENED WITHOUT NOTICE.

I understand that at least four toddy shops have been opened without any notice to the public. The usual rule is that if a new shop is opened under the same roof where the old shop was situated, it is not necessary to give any notice to the public, but in the shops opened by the new licensees, some of them are a few yards away from the old shops and they are under different roofs. May I ask the authorities why this salutary rule has not been observed in some of the recently opened new shops?

SET-BACK IN REVENUE.

With regard to the new licenses issued to the members of the syndicate, the policy of the Abkari Department has been from the very beginning to break the solidarity of the Association of Liquor and Toddy Shop Owners. In the beginning auctions of the toddy shops were announced by the Collectors. Without giving any reasons these auctions were cancelled and tenders for shops and tree-booths were invited. Owing to strong and continued picketing, the Abkari authorities thought that if auctions take place, the Department will not be able to show good results so far as the revenue of the Government was concerned. The Department, therefore, expected its full amount of revenue through tenders. Has the department achieved its object? Last year, the toddy shops fetched approximately a revenue of about Rs. 2,02,000 and tree-booths about Rs. 45,000. This year the 46 shops have yielded about Rs. 1,07,000 and tree-booths about Rs. 35,000. From this, it is certain that the revenue has received a serious set-back. This is the result of the policy of the Abkari Department. But, this is not the only loss that the department has suffered. I understand from a very reliable source that the old licensees had privately offered to pay Rs. 3,05,000 for all the shops and the booths, but the authorities refused this offer, because their policy was to break the solidarity of the old licensees. As I am for a dry policy, I am very glad that Government have lost a big revenue and at least 80 toddy shops and 50 tree-booths have been closed down. I appeal to the old licensees whose shops have been closed down to join the forces of peaceful picketers and picket those shops which have been recently opened, I also make an appeal to Mr. Nariman to see that the new shops and booth trees are vigorously and peacefully picketed every day.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT BANDRA

Move For Reduction Of Liquor Shops.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Aug. 3.

The 11th anniversary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated on Saturday by the Bandra Village Congress Committee, Dr N. D. Savarkar presiding over the function. The president gave a brief sketch of the late Lokamanya's life, in opening the proceedings, while Sjt. M. L. Dahamkar spoke of the exemplary and fearless life of the late hero exhorting the audience to emulate him. Sjt. Deshpande entertained the audience with amusing "provadas."

The recommendations of the B. V. C. C. Sub-Committee for the reduction of liquor shops and toddy booths were accepted with alterations at a meeting of the Working Committee of the same, authorizing the Secretary to forward a copy of the report to each member of the Excise Advisory Committee. A committee was elected with Sjt. M. L. Dahamkar as the Chairman, to work out details for the abolition of untouchability in a peaceful manner.

"JUST FOR A SONG"

At Pathe Cinema

A big programme is being screened at Pathe Cinema this week. JUST FOR A SONG is a very fine musical picture. Besides a good story there is a big attraction, spectacular dancing, singing and variety turns. This is a great change after the usual social drama and will be welcomed by all.

In addition a new Mickey Mouse is being screened together with a two reel comedy, the Pathe Audio Review and the latest Pathe Super Sound Gazette.

STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE:—Under the auspices of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha, a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Chowpatty sands when prominent speakers will address on the "Struggle For Independence". A resolution appreciating the sacrifice of Martyr Hargovind Laljee who was killed in the Tilak Procession of 1930 will be passed. Mrs. Nerrisa Singh will preside.

BORIVLI CELEBRATES TILAK JAYANTI:—The Tilak anniversary was celebrated on Saturday. Flag Salutation took place at 8 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. L. M. Mhatre at the Carter Road Maidan. Then a public meeting was held at 8-30 a.m. in the Shree Hanuman Temple at Babhai when Mr. Mukun J. Goregaonker presided.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th August 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 2,49,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-5-0 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-8-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-8-0 received approximately 33-1/2 per cent. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 1,82,-00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-2-10 and Rs. 5-10-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 5th August 1931 to Monday the 10th August 1931 at Rs. 97-7-0 and Rs. 98-9-9 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 29th July to 3rd August 1931 amounted to Rs. 4,50,000 and Rs. 1,39,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 11th August 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 14th August 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India:—

Net transfer to Home Treasury:—From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve—During the week ending the 1st August 1931:—185,000; Ffrom 1st April to 1st August 1931—12,205,-504.

Total:—During the week ending the 1st August 1931:—185,000: From 1st April to 1st August 1931—12,205,504.

Less—Sales of sterling:—During the week ending the 1st August 1931—185,000; From 1st April to 1st August 1931—3,205,504.

Net remittances to Home Treasury:—During the week ending the 1st August 1931—Nil; From 1st April to 1st August 1931—9,000,000.

AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS THE ONLY ELIXIR

"Comrades" To Meet At Central Place

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

It is most unfortunate that when more concerted opinion should be focussed on the question of unemployment which is assuming a serious turn in the country and when greater co-ordinated action is necessary to put up an effective resistance to the affront caused by the brutal attack of retrenchment in all the Railways, the Railwaymen and specially on the E. I. Rly., are hopelessly divided to-day. It is a matter of great regret that there are five Unions in existence on the E. I. Rly., system at different places such as Calcutta, Lillooah, Dinapure (Khagaul), Moradabad and Lucknow. It is all the more regrettable that none of them is at present in a satisfactory working condition. In the interest of the Trade Union Movement as a whole and the E. I. Rly., workers in particular, there should be only one well-organised and powerful Union for the whole system on this Railway. I am glad that a move has already been set on foot for amalgamating all these Unions into one powerful body with its Branches at all important centres and districts, giving them local autonomy in their respective administrations.

In order to materialise this idea of amalgamation and find out the best formula for hte same, I hope, representatives of all the Unions should meet in a Conference as early as possible at a place suitable to them.

APPEAL TO E. I. R. WORKERS.

In appealing to the E. I. Railway workers the Secretary of A. I. T. U. C. says that the disorganized condition of the workers is a matter of disappointment siting the inactivity of several unions after an existence of a pretty long period. In his opinion in the face of troubles brewing in the shape of a ruthless retrenchment there is only one way to champion effectively the cause of the workers. And that is by amalgamating all the Unions into a single entirety as the old proverb says "Union is Strength," the more so now thousands of workers being face to face with total ruin under the whip of the retrenchment policy. Towards the working of the scatme on a sound and reliable foundation he proposes the calling of a conference of comrades connected with all the different unions at a central place like Dinapore or Lucknow inviting advice and guidance in the matter.

MANUR RYOTS' RIOT CASE ECHO

High Court Enhances Sentences On Appeal

A riot in Manu Badrak (East Khandesh) which took place on the 3rd October last, and culminated in the death of one person and injury to two, had a sequel in the Bombay High Court on Tuesday.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The Vatandar patils and the ryots of Manur had their relations strained for some time past and twelve persons, it was alleged, hatched a conspiracy to do away with certain patils. Accordingly, Shikari Motiram, Tukaram Motiram, Shanker Ramji and nine others, armed with swords, spears and daggers, went o the place of Bapurao, a patil, on the 3rd October last and assaulted him and two others who were seated in his house at the time. Bapurao succumbed to his injuries while the other two were treated in the hospital.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

The police after making enquiries, arrested twelve persons who were put up for trial before the Sessions Judge, East Khandesh, on the charge of murder. The Sessions Judge acquitted nine of the accused and sentenced Shikari Motiram to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, his brother Tukaram to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Shankar Ramji to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government of Bombay appealed against the sentence for enhancement.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

The appeal came before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee, who convicted the accused for grievous hurt and confirmed the sentence of the first accused and enhanced the sentence of the second accused from three years' to five years' rigorous imprisonment and of the third accused from six months' to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

RETRENCHMENT SHOULD BEGIN AT THE TOP

—:o:—

Bombay Council Deprecates Economy In Education

POONA, August 4.

(From Our Correspondent).

When the debate on Mr. Jog's resolution on the 'ad interim' report of the Retrenchment Committee was resumed to-day in the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Surve (Ratnagiri) severely criticised the extravagance of Government in the past and suggested several cuts in the salaries of Government servants.

Mr. Wiles, Finance Secretary, observed that it was dangerous for any member to give vague estimates and assume them to be correct, because they were not immediately disputed. He quoted figures regarding the cost of administration and promised to prepare a statement for the information of the members.

GOVT. EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. L.R. Gokhale (Poona) said that the time had come when definite steps should be taken regarding the salaries of the Indian Civil Service. There was a cry of economy all over the world and retrenchment must begin from top. If that was not possible, let them say halt. Any proposal for retrenchment which was not begun from the top would be resented. He also instanced the extravagance of the Government in respect of the Civil Court buildings in Poona. They were palatial buildings which cost about 21 lakhs, but were the embodiment of inconvenience and uselessness. He suggested that there should be no cuts in the salaries below Rs. 100 or at least Rs. 50. As regards the Judicial Department, it was, he said, overmanned and some of the judicial officers should be invested with magisterial powers, instead of reduction in their personnel. The Commissioners ought to go, he said. The posts of Prant Officers and Consulting Surveyor to Government, as well as the Veterinary, Agriculture and Town-Planning Scheme Departments should be abolished, for the time being.

ALSO SPOKE.

Mr. K.R. Kale, Mr. M.S. Khurho and Mr. Bhimbhai Naik also supported the resolution.

CUT DOWN EXPENSES.

Dr. Dixit (Surat) observed that they were in an era when their anticipated income was in a melting pot. The Land Revenue income, as well as the excise income, were bound to be reduced owing to the political agitation that was going on in the country. If it was certain that their income was to be curtailed, they should keep their expenditure under control. Regarding the All-India Services, Dr. Dixit said that they could not affard to pay a high salary. Indianisation of services did not mean the appointment of Indians, but that the emoluments should be fixed, according to the Indian standard of living.

SPENDING TOO MUCH ON EDUCATION!

Mr. J. R. Abercrombie quoted figures to show that Bombay spent more money on education than any other province. They could not go too fast without sufficient resourses at their disposal. There was no wastage in other departments and the Indian as well as the European officers discharged their duties to the best of their abilities and satisfaction to the public.

The Minister for Local Self-Government stated that Bombay, if compared to the moffussal, was in no way inferior in respect of medical facilities.

PRESIDENT SNUBS GOVT.

At this stage the President said that it was the duty of Government members that they should take part in the debate and enlighten the members who were labouring under certain misapprehensions.

PLEADERS COMPLAINT.

Mr. Miran Mohmed Shah suggested that public prosecutors should be confined to the cases in the Sessions at the head quarters and should not be sent to the mofussil, as they charged enhanced fees for conducting the cases, besides travelling allowances.

A MOULVI ON LIQUOR.

The Minister for Education said that the Excise Department was alive to the need of economy, but a large number of servants were required to prevent illicit manufacture of Liquor. He also suggested that if local bodies took care, economy in the expenditure over primary schools could be effected. He was thankful to the members for their suggestions that the retrenchment axe should not fall on Education.

After some other speakers had spoken on the resolution, the Council rose for the day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, August 4.

In jute shares a further fall in share values was registered to-day in sympathy with a weaker hessian market and only a small business was reported. In coals a limited turnover resulted at about last levels. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES: 3 per cent. paper 50-12; 3-1/2 p.c. Paper 59-12; 5 p.c. Bonds 1933 99-10; 5 p.c. Loan 1939 44 93; 5 p.c. Loan 1945-55 100-2; 6 p.c. U.P. Bonds 1921/41 103-8; 5-3/4 p.c. Punjab Bonds 1937 96-8.

BANKS: Central Bank of India 14-12; Imperial Bank of India fully-paid 905; Imperial Bank of India contributory 225.

COALS: Bhalgora 2-6; Borrea ordy. 10-8; East Indian 10-2; Ghusick and Muslia 2; Pench Valley 17; Raneegunge 32-12.

JUTES: Alliance ordy. 229-8; Albion ordy. 246-8; Auckland pref. 97; Barnagore 111; Cheviot 188; Clive 18-12; Craig 1; Empire 36-4; Fort Gloster ordy. 147-8; Fort Gloster pref. 105; Gourepore 269-8; Howrah 30-7; Hukumchand ordy. 18-4; Kamarhatty 241; Kinnison ordy. 590; Lansdowne ordy. 109-8; National 18-8; National pref. 103-8 Northbrook 44-4; Northbrook pref. 104; Orient 170; Presidency 4-13; Reliance 54-4; Waverley 1-12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Bengal Chemical pref. 10-13; Bengal Telephone ordy 8-14; Bengal Iron 2; Indian Iron and Steel 2-3; B.I. Corporation ordy. 0-10-0, Madan Theatres 2-8; New Savan Sugar 6-3; Seom Tea 12-8; 8 p.c. 1921/31 Champaran Sugar debentures 95-8; 5 p.c. 1916/45 Indian General Nevigation Debentures 76-12. A.P.

PICKETING TODDY AUCTION LEGAL

Madras Govt. Concels Commissioner's Fiat

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, August 4.

On a reference being made by Mr. Rajagopalachar to the Governor of Madras, regarding the Excise Commissioner's order prohibiting picketing Abkari sales, which, according to Gandhiji is permissible under the Delhi Pact, the Private Secretary to the Governor has replied that picketing in no circumstances is illegal, provided it is conducted peacefully.

The Commissioner of Excise has been advised accordingly and it is understood that the prohibition order will be rescinded.

Repost from the mofussil stations testify to the complete triumph of Congress campaign against toddy auction. Low bids are recorded throughout and those who undertake the sale of toddy against strong public opinion, are very pessimistic about their future trade.

OKHA PORTS.

The Port Officer, Okha, wires:—S. S. Orna (Line: British India Steam Navigation Co; Agents; Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Co.) arrived Port Okha on 2nd instant and left Port Okha on 3rd instant for Karachi with 325 tons cement for Karachi and Tuticorin.—A. P.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.—The Kannada Primary School conducted by the Mysore Association, Matunga (G. I. P.) has been re-organised, and arrangements have been made to give free tuition to students in Canarese in all subjects including drawing and music and drill. The hours of work are from 7-30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. on week days, with the exception of Saturday, when the classes will be held from 2 p.m.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS:—The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers will be held at the headquarters of the Institute, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Thursday, (6th instant) at 6 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUCT 5, 1931

THE RECKONING

Prof K. T. Shah's annexture to the Bahadurji Committee's report on Indian Public Debts is now published; and we have already printed a full summary of the Professor's conclusions on the subject. The annexture elaborates certain aspects of the problem in respect of law as well as general policy, but is is complete in itself and quite intelligible even without reference to the main report. It is the work of a well-known economist of India, who has written several standard works in Indian Finance. It is no wonder, therefore, that the annexture, which extends to over a hundred pages printed closely in small type, is a scholarly production abounding in valuable facts and figures on which alone can any sound conclusions be based. Prof. Shah's final conclusions are substantially the same as those in the main volume, except that his estimate of the part of the Indian Debt that deserves to be taken over by Britain is Rs. 924 crores as against Rs. 729 crorers. which was the estimate of the majority of his colleagues on the Bahadurji Committee. The two estimates differ because. in Mr. Shah's opinion, the main Report has taken the debt directly traceable to losses in Exchange at an unduly low figure, because the costs and charges imposed on India in the European War have been similarly under-estimated, and finally because the arrears of guaranteed interest paid to the Railway Companies from the public revenues of India have not been adequately appreciated But Mr. Shah agrees that in both estimates the principle underlying the general argument is the same, the difference being in detail only. If the principle itself is accepted by Britain, it should not be difficult for the parties concerned to come to an agreement regarding the exact amount of the Debt that is to be taken over by Britain.

But will the principle be accepted by Britain? In this connection Prof. Shah has done well to remind the public of what Lord Irwin had to say on the subject when last year Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar started negotiations with him on the one hand and with the Congress leaders on the other. Messrs. Sapru and Jayakar said that "as regards the financial obligations not covered in the Viceroy's letter dated the 20th August we have reason to believe from the conversation we had with the Viceroy that a settlement was possible on the following basis: 'As regards the right to raise the question, at the Round Table Conference, of India's liability to certain financial burdens and to get them examined by an independent tribunal. the position was that the Viceroy could not entertain any proposition amounting to a total repudiation of all debts; but it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination'." It is not very difficult to read between these lines. The Congress itself demanded nothing more and nothing less than an independent examination of some of the Indian liabilities. Since then the Select Committee of the Congress has specified certain liabilities which in its opinion deserve to be taken over by Britain. And even a body like the Liberal Federation has endorsed the demand for an independent enquiry into the whole subject. It seems, therefore, permissible to hope that Britain will accept at least the general demand for an enquiry. If the British should fail to do even that, Prof. Shah suggests that the dispute may be referred to the League of Nations, of which both India and Britain are members. Britain would only stultify herself before the bar of international opinion by shirking such a reference. It is, of course, far better for Britain to settle the matter amicably without making a reference to the League necessary.

In fairness and equity, says Prof. Shah, Britain must accept the claims urged by India. "If Shylock must be condemned by the civilised conscience of mankind" he observes, "and by the teachings of an English playwright for insisting relentlessly on his bond and on the pound of flesh stipulated therein. how can that conscience acquit a whole people who call themselves civilised, who profess to glory even in dying for the cause of other people's liberty, if they insist rigorously on the bond, the whole bond, nothing less than the bond. India makes this claim. Let Britain answer it; and let the judgment of our peers in the League of Nations decide upon it." We share the learned Professor's hope that in the interests of fairness and Indo-British good-will and also "in the interests of world peace and amity". Britain will readily accept India's claims that are thoroughly consistent with international equity and usage and precedents "taken mostly from within the history of the British Empire."

VINDICATE THE RIGHT

The city of Bombay justifiably enjoyed until very recently a reputation for the decent conduct of public agitation. Its inhabitants showed a regard for the right of free speech. But the recent evidence of the determination of hooligan elements in the city to commit murderous assault and break up public meetings ought to provide a grave warning to all right-thinking people, to whatever community they belong, that they must make concerted efforts to put down this growing menace. It ought to provide also a warning to Government whose primary duty it is to enforce law and order, as the bureaucracy always tells its "wards" 'ad nauseam.' But curiously the attitude of the preservers of law and order in regard to the detection of murder, as in the case of the outrages on the Dongri Maidan, and in the prevention of organised hooliganism, remains a mystery to the public. The forces of law and order, not many months ago, could be marshalled in large numbers and could take effective action if somebody was manufacturing a pice worth of salt on Chowpatty sands, but on Monday afternoon long before the actual commencement of a public meeting, private property is wantonly damaged and "Law and Order" passively looks on After the meeting hooligans indulge in murderous assault. Law and Order seems uninterested and is a mere spectator when the lives of peaceful law-abiding citizens are in danger.

But, whatever the attitude of Authority, it is the urgent duty of all right-thinking citizens to combine to put an effective stop to this hooliganism. We hope the Municipal Corporation and other public bodies will take up the matter and strongly condemn the latitude allowed to hooligans. Here is an opportunity for Mr. M.I. David's Welfare of India League and the Conciliation Committee to take active steps for the preservation and vindication of the right of free speech.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag Sub-Committee has submitted its report recommending that the National Flag should be of "Kesari" or saffron colour, having on it at the left top quarter the charkha in blue. The Sub-committee observes that many object to the communal interpretation of the three colours in the present Flag and that this interpretation is persisting despite attempts to explain the colours differently. Assuming that the objection to the Tri-colour has not been exaggerated, we have always felt that this was not the time to change the design or the composition, practically in the midst of the national struggle in the course of which powerful emotions have been associated with the existing Flag. The Sub-Committee very logically observes that any national flag will be the rallying point of the nation, "no matter what colours it bears and what design it adopts." If so, where was the need for changing the present colours? However, now that a needless untimely controversy has already been started, we can only hope that there would be some sort of unanimous solution of the controversy.

Trifles.

(BY "?").

Brutus is proverbially an honourable man. And, when Brutus belongs, as in the present instance, to the Khilafat House, Brutus is irreproachably and unquestionably a very honourable man—that is. if you really do not want to experience the delightful sensation of having (a) a dram of saliva generously contributed by a large body of public-spirited gentlemen blown at you, (b) a few lathis and closed umbrellas affectionately playing with your arms and backs. Or, if you are more lucky (c) a vacillating sort of knife in close proximity to your shoulders

* * * * *

This Brutus—alias not known—is, therefore, perforce a gentleman of honour and integrity. His word—how silly of me. I had almost said "bond," forgetting for the time that bonds and fetters and hand-cuffs are not for him and his.

His word, I meant to say, is to be accepted as gospel-truth.

And he has issued it in connection with the Jinnah Hall fun.

* * * * *

Those of you who attended the meeting or happened to read an account of it in the local papers must have been led away by the sight or suggestion of "veritable pandemonium," "orgy of hooliganism" and what not. You, of course, made a mistake.

* * * * *

Facts are otherwise. Says Brutus in the "Khilafat": "In spite of a public announcement and in spite of having received a special (Ye Gods!) invitation Khilafat workers were not prepared to attend the meeting. But at the eleventh hour a large number of Muslims came to the Khilafat House and stated that arrangements have been made on behalf of the Nationalist Party for two hundreds Pathans armed with lathis and that some men of that party wanted to create a disturbance. If the Khilafat workers did not go there would be danger of a breach of peace."

* * * * *

So, the Khilafat workers went. And, lo, and behold, not only did the Pathans and lathis disappear but all dangers of a disturbance also vanished.

And, happily, nothing untoward happened.

* * * * *

I am sorry. That was not an exactly correct statement. A single solitary and isolated incident did take place.

But let the honourable Brutus himself explain it: "In this meeting an unfortunate incident happened, to wit, there was a scuffle between Moulvi Abdul Jalil Nadvi and a Musalman outside the meeting. Both—yes my dear both—received injuries but Maulana Irfan at once reached the scene of the scuffle and settled the quarrel." You will observe that this solitary incident did not occur inside the Hall, that Moulvi Abdul Jalil did not take refuge in the Congress House as reported even by the "Times of India," that Maulana Irfan has been enabled to do in the columns of the "Khilafat" what he did not in or outside the Jinnah Hall.

* * * * *

You will also observe that the whole incident was really an accident of reciprocity. And that everything, as a matter of fact, passed off, as it ought to have done in a decent public meeting, presided over by one shining light and harangued by another shining light of the Khilafat House.

You may regret that a few of the Nationalist Muslims should not have passed away as they ought to have. But then you are difficult to please.

You may, however, hope for better things in the future.

THE PIONEER'S MILESTONE

(BY F. K.)

If it is asked by what title the Nationalist Muslim Party claims to represent the Muslims of India let it be answered by superiority of the true Muslim spirit. If it be asked by what test the Separatists fail to represent the 70 million Muslims of India as they claim, to do, let it be said to their lasting discredit. 'By their barbaric methods, unworthy of the true Muslim spirit.'

Speaking of the courageous spirit of one of the Nationalist Party who stood their ground on Monday at Jinnah Hall against the organised rioting of the destructivists, a Hindu friend said: "To-day Mr.—proved himself a true Muslim." The Hindu who said this and the Muslim of whom this was said and, I may add, the Parsi who appreciated the felicitous interpretation (of 'true Muslim' as applying to Mr.—) represent an advance. If that advance has been dearly bought it is all the more valuable.

"It comes to this: that 'true Muslim' has come to mean to a Hindu (not a solitary exception) and a Parsi (also not a solitary exception) and perhaps even an Englishman (not a solitary exception, again) one who in the courage of his convictions in a disinterested cause, his country's good, can stick to his guns as a passive resister when an orgy of violence has broken out around him. This new force of the words 'True Muslim' represents a gain which might yet need to be universalised but which like the pioneer's milestone is half the battle. The True Muslim in this sense is at once Islamic and Indian. And as to whether this type, who is by the way a few thousands strong, is not atleast as representative as the others of the highest Tenets of his religion as well as the true advance of his community, it is not for the rowdy rabble to say. If it were it would merely mean that the Muslims of India are best represented by the argument of knife and lathi which has by no means yet been proved. History has judged that the pioneer is qualitatively the true representative of his community and country.

GANDHIJI'S LONDON HOME.

—:o:—

"GUARD MAHATMA AGAINST EXPLOITATION".

(BY MISS GWYNETH FODEN.)

Feminine curiosity did not take me to Kingsley Hall, Bow. I know the East End of London well but I must admit I had never heard of Kingsley Hall nor of its founder, Miss Lester, until the publicity it aroused as Mahatma Gandhi's future London home.

Miss Lester had invited me to accompany Shri Purohit Swami, the Indian philosopher and poet, who was to lecture there. It was a pouring wet evening. The Swami in his picturesque garb attracted much attention as we trudged through the streets seeking the Hall. Passers by murmured: That must be Mahatma Gandhi. Men. women and children crowded round us and offered to escort us. Finally we came on a small red brick-built building without a sign of life or a hint of welcome, although the Swami had arrived at the time agreed.

A CONTRETEMPS.

I wandered all over the building from top to bottom, entered many rooms, public and private, and still not a human in sight. Miss Lester, I thought, having invited us to partake of an evening meal prior to the lecture and absented herself, should have given instructions that the Swami might be received in a manner fitting his position. Eventually I heard voices coming from one direction. I opened a door and found one man and several women having tea. I explained to them who I was and who was accompanying me. They received the information with indifference and only knew that someone was going to lecture that night: such was the interest of the inmates of Kingsley Hall in the spiritual life of India.

HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE.

I left the Swami there to rest and, while waiting for Miss Lester who was lecturing herself elsewhere, explored the premises again. I found that it was all very plain, but comfortable and home-like. The top of the building has a roof garden with several rooms leading off it. not unlike what one finds in India. This is the accommodation that I believe is to be given to our great Mahatma. I enjoyed most of all the children's home: here there were roof garden, rest and play rooms. In one corner of the schoolroom was a volunteer worker telling stories to an eager audience of boys; this was the only human touch.

CO-EDUCATIONAL BASIS.

On my return I found Miss Lester talking to the Swami in the sitting-room. She told me that she had founded this 'ashram' on the co-educational and communal system, irrespective of creed, east or nationality, with the idea of founding a place where it was possible for both sexes to meet in a clean, wholesome atmosphere. This theory, although it is by no means new, is a very fine one. She has been fortunate in catching the imagination of subscribers to enable her to carry out her ideal.

DISAPPOINTED.

In all parts of the world I have visited missionary stations, monasteries, settlements, convents and pilgrims' rests and always I have been struck by the spiritual aspect of the good people in charge of their workers, who on your arrival, welcomed you in such a sweet, loving way. Be they men or women, you felt immediately at rest. I had expected to find this atmosphere at Kingsley Hall: but I was disappointed. The strongest impression I received of Miss Lester was that of an energetic, honest, astute business woman with, in spite of the theory of tolerance, a little-concealed Christian missionary spirit of the practical type.

MISS LESTER'S GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

Since the press made known Gandhi's forthcoming visit, she

(Continued on Page 8)

THE WEB OF WORLD POLITICS

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

(BY H. G. MUDGAL).

(By Air Mail).

NEW YORK, July 3.

Just as American and French revolutions have been having repercussions for over a century so also the Russian revolution and the peaceful revolution in our own country will profoundly influence the world events for the next century or more.

LEARN FROM OTHERS.

In a sense, we, Indians, too have now started a new chapter in our national life. To make that chapter meaningful and full of reality and beauty we may have to learn and adapt many things from other peoples, nations and even times. Whatever has been experimented, invented and thought out by anybody in the world is a public property of all humanity, and there is no need to be ashamed of in drawing from this vast treasure to replenish our own national life.

CREATE YOUR OWN SYNTHESIS.

It may be that some doctrinaire and fanatical body of men will carry on propaganda to impose their methods and modes upon us. But they will do no more than the British or Americans. Haven't the British been trying to impose their political, social, economic, educational and commercial institutions upon "subject races"? Aren't the Americans doing the same in the Philippines, and now-a-days in Europe and Asia? It is bound to be so as long as nations adopt that unreasonable attitude of "holier than thou." Both Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia are dripping with this mania of "holiness". But we can afford to smile at them all and create our own synthesis in every field of endeavour to suit our own national needs and culture.

WHERE BOLSHEVISM FAILED.

In politics the Bolshevic theory tried to create a system of direct democracy but without success, for the attempt was frustrated by the desire of the Communist party to super-impose itself on every aspect of life in Russia. Read the constitution of the Russian Communist party, and this will be made manifest to you. We in India, however, can realize this direct democracy (democracy in the best sense of the word) if we revive and recapture the essence of our ancient village organization and institutions. And consequently we shall have little need of imitating either the Russians or others of the west.

In the realm of economics and industry Russia is making valuable experiments from which the whole world can derive experience. The experiment in State Capitalism ought to be useful to us. If we make use of any lessons that are worthwhile judiciously and without stifling individual enterprise in India it will be indeed possible for us to avoid the worst features of both Capitalism and Communism.

What Russia will really suffer from during the next few decades will be not from counter-revolutionaries so much as from its over-zealousness in adopting mechanization wholesale from the United States. A shrewd thinker has well put it that Stalin is really Henry Ford standing on his head. If the Bolsheviki will not modify machinery to adapt to life they will pretty soon be suffering from all the ills of capitalism.

MAHATMA'S GREAT CONTRIBUTION.

Herein Mahatma Gandhi's protest against the ruthlessness of machinery will come as a great economic contribution of India to humanity. To be sure, his ideas on economics are clothed in generalities, but they have already attracted widest attention in America. During the last decade nearly half a dozen important books have been written on "men and machines."

This is no place to write at length about the new theory of Indian economics. And still, the most important contribution India can make to world civilization will be in this field. Indian industrialists will be judged by their capacity to solve the problem of "men and machines," or in other words by their ability to humanize machines.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

For better or worse, the machine age has progressed too far to be stemmed. The best way to cure its ills is by spreading it throughout all the continents. Sooner the spread of machinery is achieved, sooner the equilibrium lost by the introduction of machinery will be regained. Till then social unrest will continue unabated. Practically all of Asia, Africa and South America need industrialization in order to curb the greed of European and American industrialism, and in this development India, if we have far-seeing statesmen, can play the most dominant part.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Reason v Force.

Speaking of the Liberals' condemnation of separate electorates, the "Times of India" pertinently observes: "The Liberals are an enlightened Party. They believe that men should live according to their religion and not on their religion. They know that separate electorates favour the job-hunters. They cannot deny that the system creates a vicious circle." Our contemporary also admits that Maulana Shaukat Ali's "arguments are less reasonable than those of Dr. Ansari" but expects that the Maulana is "far more representative of the Mahomedan India to-day". We do hope in his present temper at least the Maulana does not truly represent the Muslims. It is not easy now-a-days to be quite sure of the comparative strength of the Nationalist and communalist Mussalmans as the former have found it hard to hold meetings without being cudgelled or stabbed or otherwise maltreated by hooligans.

Cut Down High Salaries.

Opinion in the Bombay Legislative Council seems to be substantially in favour of Mr. V. N. Jog's resolution on the subject of retrenchment. The resolution urged on the one hand that "a radical reform reducing the salary scales and the number of public servants in all departments is the proper way of putting the finances on a safe basis; and on the other hand the resolution disapproved of the Retrenchment Committee's proposals to curtail the activities of nation-building departments. The scales of reduction in salaries proposed by various members differed in detail, but drastic cuts in high salaries were generally and rightly approved. The sooner we approximate the Congress limit of Rs. 1,000 as the maximum salary, the better for the Councillors' sincerity in their talk of retrenchment.

Justice And Retrenchment.

Dr. M. D. Gilder did well to point out that to permit lavish expenditure on European patients in hospitals and to propose a 10 per cent cut in the already scanty diet allowed to Indian patients was cruel and grossly unjust. Referring to the policy of giving more to those who have plenty and taking away the little from those who had little to spare, Dr. Gilder warned Government that "that was the policy of the Bourbons of France but that the policy preceded the Revolution." Government may heed a friend's warning and learn to combine justice with retrenchment.

All-India Swadeshi Directory.

The above is the title of a new Swadeshi Directory published a few days ago. It is compiled by the All-India Swadeshi Information Bureau, Bombay, edited by Sjt. Dayashankar Bhat and published by Gujarat Sahitya Mandir, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. It contains about 550 pages, but only about 150 are devoted to the Directory proper, the rest supplying useful general information about the Post and Telegraphs, Railways, Airways and Shipping commercial associations, the Indian National Congress and such other topics. The Editor states that the All-India Swadeshi Bureau—its exact address in Bombay is not stated—is satisfied that the goods mentioned in the Directory are genuine Swadeshi articles and adds that the names have been compiled taken "from various Directories, advertisements and information'. For an up-to-date list of Swadeshi Textile Mills, approved by the Congress, dealers will do well to communicate direct with the Congress Secretary.

A Thought For the Day.

"If you want to save your colony of Natal from being overrun by a formidable enemy, you ask India for help, and she gives it: if you want to rescue the white men's Legations from massacre at Peking, and the need is urgent, you ask the Government of India to despatch an expedition, and they despatch it; if you are fighting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, you soon discover that Indian troops and Indian Generals are best qualified for the task, and you ask the Government of India to send them; if you desire to defend any of your extreme outposts or coaling-stations of the Empire, in Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, even Tientsin or Shanhaikwan, it is to the Indian Army that you turn; if you want to build a railway in Uganda or in the Sudan, you apply for Indian labour. When the late Mr. Rhodes was engaged in developing your recent acquisition of Rhodesia, he turned to me for assistance. It is with Indian coolie labour that you exploit the plantations equally of Demerara and Natal; it is with Indian trained officers that you irrigate Egypt and dam the Nile, with the Indian Forest officers that you tap the resources of Central Africa and Siam, with Indian Surveyors that you explore all the hidden places of the earth."

—LORD CURZON.

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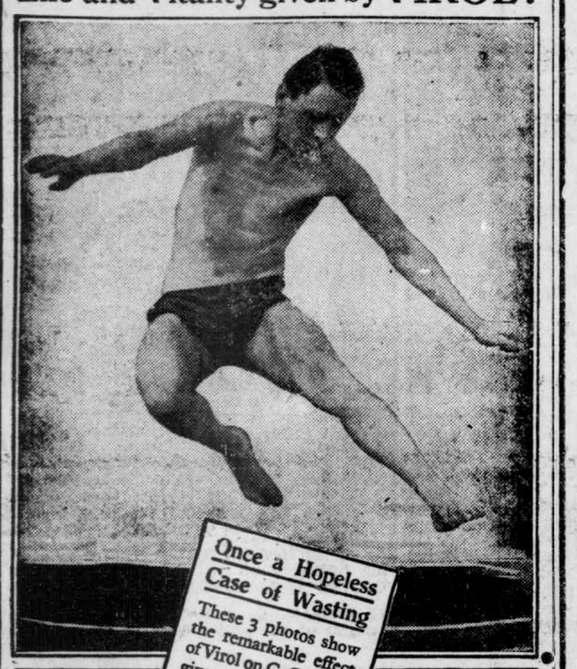
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LUCKNOW'S TRIBUTE TO LATE LOKMANYA

MAN WHO GAVE US THE GOSPEL OF SWARAJ.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

The Tilak Jayanti was celebrated in Lucknow, on Saturday last, by the local Congress Committee. Bearing two chawkies with garlanded portraits of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a big procession headed by Sunitidevi Mitter and Shyamranidevi Sahani marched through the main thoroughfares of the city in the afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held in Aminuddaula Park under the Presidentship of Mr. Gopinath Srivastava.

Mr. Srinivastava, in the course of his presidential speech, said at a stage when political India was groping in dark Lokmanya Tilak shone like beconlight. He was the first to put up a definite national ideal before the people "Swaraj is our birthright and we must have it"—this saying of his pregnant with all national ideals and aspirations, was the philosophy of his life. He recognised that religion was the backbone of the Indian nation and her battle must be won with the spiritual weapon. He preached the ideal of Independence and freedom as the manifestation of divinity in a nation. To him all the worship and service of India's poor suffering and starving millions was the highest form of spirituality. The political page of his book of life may well be called the mirror of India's struggle for Freedom. Work, we have a right to, but not to fruits thereof, says Bhagwat Gita, and Lokmanya Tilak literally lived up to Gita's teachings. He dedicated his life to the nation and though he was no more in this material world the work he undertook was still being carried on by Congress. No greater memorial or truer tribute could therefore be paid to the Lokmanya than making the Congress strong and powerful enough, so that every phase of India's political life may bear its stamp.

TAUGHT THE GOSPEL OF SWARAJ

Pandit Govindballabh Pant in paying tribute to the memory of Lokmanya Tilak, said that at that time political thinkers were content to believe that in the dispensation of Providence India's destiny was linked with England, and her political emancipation would be achieved through England's help and guidance. It was under the veil of this hypnotism and political inferiority that people laboured. Lokmanya Tilak at this time, courageously put the national ideal before the nation. Without minding words he declared that it was not through alien help that Swaraj could be secured, but by their own strength and efforts, facing and overcoming obstacles, that were set against them, by powers that be. At that time Indians had lost faith in National Culture, and everything bearing the stamp of the West was hugged to the breast. The youth of India had drunk deep from the sparkling glass of Western Culture, and were intoxicated. New and alien ideals were planted on Indian soil. At that moment clad in simple, dress with the National headgear, and speaking the dialect of the land the Lokmanya preached the renaissance of national culture and ideals, through platform and press—especially in his formidable organ, "Kesari". It was the Lokmanya who had enabled the masses to grasp the idea and express it in their lives and activities and translate the ideal into a fact. The reception, one of the biggest of its kind at that time, accorded him when he visited Calcutta for attending the Congress was but an outward manifestation of the devotion, reverence and love, the vast populace entertained for him, which could only be compared to what Mahatma Gandhi holds to-day. The Lokmanya gave heart and vision to the nation which was blind and cold. He made India astir with new consciousness and the desire to be herself again, free and independent. This was too much for the powers to be, and at a time when petitioning was the limit of advanced political thinking, the Lokmanya was cast in prison.

DELIVERANCE AT HAND

But his fearlessness, courage of conviction, steadfast devotion to duty, integrity, character and nobility of heart stood him in good stead. For several years he was imprisoned. Even in the seclusion of the prison cell he was not idle. Gita Rahasya was the monumental achievement of the intellectual giant, the imprisoned Lokmanya whose fervor neither stone walls nor iron bars could dam. It was primarily to Lokmanya Tilak's efforts, supplemented by the great and glorious work of Mahatma Gandhi that India is astir to-day and refused any more to be dragged along the path of political inferiority. In conclusion, Govindaballah Pant said: There comes a time in the life history of every nation when work for the country become the highest form of spirituality. That time has arrived for India. Deliverance was near at hand. Now was the psychological period when all Indians should suffer for the cause of the country, offering their pleasure, happiness and all so that they may enable the generations to come to enjoy the bliss of Purna Swaraj.

BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT

Rejoicing In Malegaon

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALEGOAN, July 31.

The anti-Mullahji Party learning the news of Government's declaration about the withdrawal of exemption of Wakf Act, arranged for a big procession in honour of the event. Accordingly all the shops of the Anti-Mullahji Party were closed on Thursday. The Jumat Khana was decorated. As a feast was arranged, all the Bohras, belonging to the anti-Mullahji Party assembled in the Jamat Khana at about half-past eleven when a "Masjis" was held.

At about 5 p.m. a huge procession was taken out, with beautiful flags.

With cries of "Wakf Act Zindabad" and "Allaho-Akbar," the procession started. When the procession came in the Sardi Bazar, other Islamic brethren, hearing the shouts of "Wakf Act Zinda-bad", also participated in shouting "Wakf Act Zindabad."

After going through the main streets of the town, the procession terminated at Jamat Khana, where a meeting was held, under the presidentship of Seth Akbar Ali Hyder Ali..

Seth Abdul Kadir Mulla Kikabhai and Kadirbhai Fida Ali delivered lectures on the Wakf Act, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

This meeting of Dawoodi Bohra Roshan Khiyal Jamat heartily thanks the Bombay Governor, and the Minister of Educational Department, Mr. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, for notification, applying the Wakf Act from the 1st October 1931 to the Dawoodi Bohra community.

The above resolution was proposed by Seth Abdul Kadir Mulla Kikabhai and was seconded by M. T. Sikora..

II. This meeting of Dawoodi Bohra Roshan Khiyal Jamat heartily thanks the Council members, the Members of Inquiry Committee, the learned members of Dawoodi Bohra community, who have given their statements before the Inquiry Committee and all those who have contributed their mite for applying the Wakf Act to the Dawoodi Bohra community.

The above resolution was proposed by Abdul Kadirbhai Fida Ali and was seconded by Nahnabhai Rasulbhai.

III. This meeting of Dawoodi Bohra Roshan Khiyal Jamat heartily thanks the Editor of "Bombay Samachar" for encouraging the community, by giving the articles about the Wakf Act of the both the parties, and has led the Government, the community to the right path, by giving his own leading articles, concerning Wakf Act. At the same time condemns the "Sanjwartaman's" one-sided articles and leading articles about the Wakf Act, that have tried best to lead astray from the right path the Government, the community and others.

The above resolution was proposed by Fakruddin Mohmmed Ali and was seconded by Kikabhai Habibulla.

IV. This meeting of Dawoodi Bohra Roshan Khiya Jamat empowers the President of this meeting to send the proceedings of the meeting to the papers for publication.

The above resolution was proposed by Abde Ali Naboobhai and was seconded by Hyder Ali Kikabhai.

The meeting was then dissolved.

JUNAGAD-VERAWAL SITUATION UNCHANGED

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, August 3.

Special Correspondents communication dated July 29, regarding Veraval-Junagad situation published in the "Times" of 31st is wholly false. The Dewan has not at all exerted to sooth Hindoos, but attempted to coax them to raise the hartal in Veraval. Hindoos are firm; hartal continues.

Only yesterday Shivadatrai Dewan's Secretary is alleged to have insulted Mahajan. An attempt was made to induce Junagadh Hindoo leaders to give statements to "Times" reporter, favouring the Dewan, but the real leaders declined.

Only the local Sanandi Pleader gave a statement favouring the Dewan.

DIVISIONS IN THE CONGRESS

United Only Against The British

Many people in England seem to picture the Congress party as if it was a united body with a definite policy, and as if it was only waiting for a transfer of responsibility in the Central or in the Provincial Governments to take over the reins of Government. Actually there is no evidence that the Congress is capable of functioning as a political party, except when opposed to the British Government. Its members can unite for a nationalist "drive" but for nothing else, and even then they require a strong leader to keep the Provincial Committees and the individual leaders from quarrelling amongst themselves. This has been very apparent during the last few weeks. It is less than two months since Mr. Gandhi received virtually unanimous support for his policy at Karachi, but on this point he had behind him a large body of opinion outside the Congress, and he was powerful enough to prevent any effective opposition. Once, however, the Congress leathers go back to their provinces there is no power in India which can prevent them quarrelling amongst themselves, and breaking up into groups in much the same way as they undoubtedly will if the Conference proves successful. Writes the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in India.

There is hardly a province in which the Congress party is not engaged in some internecine struggle. In Lucknow the president has resigned because of the fierceness with which two factions are attacking each other, while his secretary, according to what is now an Indian fashion is trying to settle the dispute by going on a hunger strike until it is over. Meanwhile a third group of "volunteers" is picketing the Congress offices. In the West of India they are still having serious disputes over the question of disbanding the 'volunteers" after the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, and there have been other troubles about the sale of Conference tickets. In Madras the Congress are comparatively weak, but the younger men have been doing their best to cure the Tamil of his toddy drinking habits, and have at last roused the long-suffering peasants. The "volunteers" who have been picketing the drink shops seem to have been chased out of several villages by the local topers. One can not help feeling some sympathy with those who indulge in this comparatively weak beverage, which contains, according to a Government publication, a "definite quantity of Vitamin B., which a poor diet lacks so much."

THE QUARREL IN BENGAL.

In Bengal the Congress is divided into two bitter factions, one led by Mr. Sen Gupta, and the other by Mr. Subhas Bose. Both of them like to talk about the future Socialist State, and take care not to be accused of any leniency or weakness on the constitutional question so that it is a little difficult to know what the quarrel is about. Mr. Sen Gupta is a supporter of Mr. Gandhi and the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, but Mr. Bose cannot claim to have done more than disapprove mildly, and one fears that the trouble is entirely personal. Mr. Sen Gupta is a former president of the Provincial Congress, and some years ago Mr. Bose was his lieutenant. The pupil has now succeeded to the presidentship, and celebrated the occasion by getting all of his own faction on to the committee. Mr. Sen Gupta is now demanding a kind of Pride's Purge and he does not mince his words. "Failure will drown the Congress organisation in a pool of corruptions, jobberies, and frauds, resulting ultimately in its annihilation." He calls upon the Congressmen "to revolt against fraud, corruption and coterie rule," and offers to lead them "against those of my own countrymen who, themselves steeped in corruption, are broadcasting corruption all over the province." In many ways it is an interesting situation, for Mr. Sen Gupta is one of Mr. Gandhi's right-hand men and a member of the Central Working Committee, which is the body which really controls the Congress organisation between its yearly meetings.

This trouble in Bengal, so typically Indian in the speed and ferocity with which it has developed, is sufficient to show how rapidly the Congress will break up as soon as it ceases to be primarily an anti-British party. The real danger in the future is not that a single group will capture the Central aid Provincial Governments, but that, in the latter especially, there should be a multitude of little factions centred round individuals and making stable Government impossible. Nor is there much danger of corruption going unreproved, for directly the Government ceases to be a suitable quarry we may be quite certain that journalists and politicians will begin going for each other with at least an equal sound and fury. There have, in fact, been few Congress leaders who have not had to face black flags and brick-bats during the last month, and one fears lest public life may be so strenuous in future that only the athletic will dare to enter it. In the meantime, those who expect to spend some years under the new Provincial Governments may find some comfort in the fact that these are most unlikely to fall into the hands of a single party with a central organisation and pledged to the Congress policy.

PHOTO OF NERVE CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Conquer "Nerves"

(Irritability, listlessness, stomach trouble.)

Nerve-weakness causes bad transmission of the nerve impulses and may result in the irregular functioning of almost every organ of the body; irritable nerves, digestive troubles, stomach pains, sleeplessness — all these different complaints are due to one and the same cause: "Nerve-Weakness," and can only be conquered by strengthening and feeding up the very nerves of the body.

With Sanatogen, which is a nerve food, you go to the very core of the complaint, you strengthen the nerve-fibres, revitalize the nerve-cells, you put new strength and health into nerves which now play such tricks on you.

"It is years since I felt so well and happy. I was full of pain and depression through indigestion and nervousness, but now through Sanatogen, the world and all that is in it is brighter and more cheerful," so wrote a lady-user who had taken Sanatogen for six weeks.

Start taking Sanatogen now and for you too the world will soon become a better and brighter place, you will feel healthy and strong again. Red cheeks and a healthy appetite will show you what Sanatogen has done for you.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

FOR GENITO-URINARY COMPLAINTS
USE "SHANTAVAN"
For particulars write to:—
REDKER AGENCY, Bombay No.4

MAULANA SHAFI DAUDI EXPOSED

Gaya Muslims' Reply To His Narrow Outlook

The "Indian Nation" publishes the following:

We, the undersigned, protest in the most emphatic terms against the message sent by Maulana Shafi Daudi opposing the reported inclusion of Sir Ali Imam and Dr. M. A. Ansari as delegates to the Round Table Conference. Apart from the fact that the message is quite a bogus one and represents the views of no one excepting the Maulana's. The spirit underlying is retrograde and is the outcome of a very narrow outlook. It will be only those with a narrow communal outlook who can oppose the rumoured inclusion of Sir Ali Imam and Dr. Ansari in the list of nominees to the Minorities Sub-Committee. These gentlemen represent a very influential school of thought among the Muslims, are held in high esteem by every section of the Muslim community and by their long disinterestd services to the cause of Islam and India deserves the invitation to participate in the coming deliberations We, therefore, strongly condemn the aforesaid message that has emanated from the Maulana, and approach His Excellency the Viceroy not to be impressed by such bogus messages:—

(1) S. Azher Yousuf, Vice President, Muslim Nationalist Party, Gaya; (2) K. M. Jalal Uddin, B.L., (3) M. Asad Raza, B.A., LL.B., (4) Aquil Hussain Kazmi, Pleader; (5) M. A. Quadir, Advocate; (6) S. Yahia Ali Khan, B.L.; (7) M. Mohi Uddin; (8) Syed Yzhar Husain, B.L.; 9) M. Bashir-ul-Haque; (10) Doctor Syed Zain-ul-Abdin, D.D.; (11- Hakim Kutub Uddin; (12) S. A. Hasnat B.L. Vakil, and (13) Syed Pearey Hassan, Managing Wakf Estate, Gaya.

SAVE KANARA RYOTS

Relief Committee's Appeal

Dr. V.M. Kaikini, President, Kanara Relief Committee, Bombay, has issued the following appeal:—

It is now over a month since Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Sjt. R.R. Diwakar issued their public appeal with regard to the severe distress of ryots in the Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas of Karwar District and the need for immediate relief to the ryots. Since then Sjt. L.T. Kirki, M.L.C., for Kanara has published his letter to the Collector for Kanara bearing full testimony to the distress and pointing out that a number of the ryots are on the verge of starvation and have to live on foodstuffs like jack fruit seed. Later reports in the Press show that some persons in Sirsi Taluka have died of sheer starvation, unknown to the nearest relief centre; and one person in Siddapur has committed suicide being unable to see the sight of his ever-hungry family. On behalf of the Kanara Relief Committee, appointed at a public meeting in Bombay on 14-5-1931 to collect funds for the relief of distress, I have to appeal to the public of Bombay, especially to the people of Kanara resident in Bombay, to hasten to the succour of their brethren in distress and to contribute generously to the Sirsi-Siddapur Ryots' Relief Fund, organised by the Gandhi Seva Sangh, (Registered), Karnatak Branch. Contributions are desired to be made per month till the next harvest in November sets the stricken people on their legs again. I feel confident that there will be a prompt and generous response to the mute call of suffering.

"ASTROLOGY"

Write the exact date and time of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year life reading (Monthly details) Rs. 2. One year life reading (weekly details) Rs 10. V. P. charges extra. GHANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).

(2)

Paying Investment

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

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SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

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Whole Life Rs. 25.

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

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BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—

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"Himalay Tonics" a book containing most wonderful tonic, rejuvinating and youthful reviving formulas posted free to needful persons.

HIMALAY COTTAGE, HOSHIARPUR (North India).

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MADRAS & KUMBAKONAM.

Proposed City Civil Court For Bombay

BOMBAY ADVOCATES, SUPPORT

"A BOON TO THE PUBLIC"

Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Advocates Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay, on the subject of the proposed City Civil Court, supporting the movement, in the course of which he says:—

My Association strongly supports the Bill to establish a City Civil Court in Bombay. The question of establishing a City Civil Court for Bombay, was raised so far back as 1894, after the establishment of the same Court in Madras. The matter was again taken up in 1916, and in 1924, but nothing seems to have been done so far and my Association trusts that this time Government will not allow this question to remain in abeyance for any length of time. In a mercantile City like Bombay, the establishment of a City Civil Court, has been delayed too long and my Association trusts that necessary steps will soon be taken at an early date to establish such a Court in Bombay.

From the establishment of the High Court in 1865 in Bombay, all suits of a Civil nature have been tried either by the High Court on its Original Side or by the Small Cause Court. This division of work gave jurisdiction to the High Court in all suits, except those that were made cognizable by the Presidency Small Cause Court, which were suits wherein the subject-matter did not exceed Rs. 1000 and subsequently Rs. 2000/-. Over and above this pecuniary limit, suits relating to immoveable property, mortgages, dissolution of partnership, compensation for libel, etc, were specifically excluded from the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

PROHIBITIVE COSTS TO POOR PEOPLE.

The inconvenience of this division of jurisdiction was not felt very much at the time when those Courts were established, on account of the comparative cheapness of filing and defending suits in those days, but with the advance in Solicitor's charges and Counsel's fees, many instances, at present poor people cannot get any redress as the costs on the Original Side of the High Court are prohibitive. It is well known that taxed costs in suits on the Original Side are generally very large and sometime exceed the amount of the claim. To file or defend a suit in the High Court it is necessary to engage the services of a Solicitor as well as one Counsel and often two. My Association is of opinion that for the trial of a large number of suits in the High Court, this costly and elaborate machinery of engaging both Solicitors and Counsel is not necessary.

My Association notes with satisfaction that it is now admitted on all sides (except by those whose vested interests are likely to suffer by a change) that the present system of obtaining justice in the High Court with respect to litigants of limited means is both costly and dilatory, and that in the best interests of the public, some means, should be devised, whereby the humblest subject of the Crown who has a grievance to redress or an unjust claim to defend might do so, without his incurring the chance of being a ruined man for life, on account of the heavy charges of litigation.

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK TO BOMBAYITES.

In a commercial City like Bombay where the bulk of the litigants are mostly of the trading class or small estate-holders, this costliness of litigation is a serious drawback. It is everywhere admitted that justice shold not be very costly, but should be expeditious and within the reach of the humblest subject of the Crown. Instances are not wanting wherein the parties had to give up all hopes of going to Court on account of the heavy cost of the litigation on the Original Side of the High Court. Records of the High Court will show several cases, where the costs of obtaining justice have been ruinously heavy and it is only the rich that can afford the luxury of a High Court litigation. In Bombay there is a very large class of of dealers who do business in partnership and their invested capital is hardly a thousand rupees and in a very few cases exceed Rs. 5000/. To ask any one from this class, to have recourse to the High Court to settle their dispute on a dissolution and for taking partnership accounts is simply to deny him justice. The fact that the number of such partnership suits (under Rs. 5000/) in the High Court is very small for a City like Bombay, clearly shows the hardship and the difficulty of obtaining justice by this procedure. The records of the Presidency Magistrate's Courts will show how often partners go to the Police Court to get a speedy determination of their disputes by a short cut by giving their civil rights a quasi criminal aspect. Besides this, there are occasions on which the aggrieved party would desire to have specific performance and other kinds of specific relief, but has only to content himself by a suit for damages or on the money count in the Presidency Small Cause Court.

NOT A NEW DEPARTURE.

The creation of such a Court as the City Civil Court is not a new departure. The experiment of establishing such a Court has been tried in Madras.

It is not desirable in the public interest that administration of justice should be considered a means of revenue, and in consequence the fees leviable should not be such as to put an undue burden on a party seeking the protection of the Court to redress his grievance. My Association therefore proposes that the establishment of this Court should be such as not to unduly tax the litigating public. My Association would therefore propose that the Court fees leviable for suits over Rs. 2000 should be charged on a sliding scale, so that the total Court fees for a Suit for Rs. 5000 should not exceed from Rs. 250 to Rs. 275.

My Association therefore submits that considering the successful working of such a Court in Madras, Bombay Government would be removing an obvious anomaly if a similar Court is established in Bombay City, a boon which would be greatly appreciated by the public in general and the mercantile community in particular.

BANE OF SLUGGISH CARS

Car Flexibility And Low Gear Performance

Thousands of motorists have experienced a feeling of dissatisfaction in the performance of their car when on release after a traffic stop they see a car suddenly flash out ahead of the entire procession. To accomplish this a car must have a high second gear performance which will enable the driver to accelerate his car to as high as 45 miles an hour before going into top gear.

There are many "sluggish" cars being run to-day. Several can always be seen at any traffic stop for there are only a few which combine top gear flexibility with outstanding low gear performance—the two factors necessary for rapid progress in heavy traffic.

A survey of the current models marketed by well-known manufacturers discloses the interesting fact that the 1931 Willys models are outstanding in these respects and have an exceptional degree of flexibility and a brilliant low gear performance. They have power and speed for the open highway and an unusually high performance in city traffic. The low gear efficiency in the 1931 Willys Sixes and Eights has been proved over a long period of successful running. The Willys Six will accelerate to 45 miles an hour in second gear and the Willys Eight up to 50. Each performance places these low priced sixes and eights in a conspicuous position and makes them highly desirable, not only for city driving but for high speeds on the open highway.

In officially observed tests a standard Willys Six averaged 70.692 miles per hour with a "flying" start over a mile course, 58.479 miles per hour for a "standing" start on the same course, both in top gear and 53.812 miles per hour in a second gear test under similar conditions and for the same distance with a "flying" start, using a 4.6 to 1 rear axle ratio as supplied as optional equipment on the standard models.

TRAGEDY OF LIVE WIRE AT MAZAGAON

Pedestrian Drops Dead While Coming Into Contact.

Instantaneous death of a Hindu named Rama Bala aged 35 was the result of his coming into contact with a live electric wire while walking along a footpath on the Mazgaon Road. The deceased was a L. C. Driver, and was residing at Koliwada. He was in the employ of one Akbarali Rupji and was working at Gangabawri Stable, at the Dock Yard Road.

On Monday morning he was walking along a footpath on Mazgaon Road and was going towards Wari bunder. While he was opposite Dhanjibhoy Bomanji's Building his right-hand came in contact with a wire supporting an iron post situated on the footpath from which electric wires are taken to the building of Welji Lakhamsi inside the compound, and he immediately dropped down dead.

The Elcetric installation, it is said, belongs to Welji Lakhamsi, the landlord, and it is alleged there was leakage in the electric wire on the post, and due to it the iron-post as well as its supporting wire became alive, and a contact with them proved fatal.

GIRGAUM ROADS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The excessive rain throughout the month of July last has cossiderably damaged the Girgaum Road, one of the busiest thoroughfares, in the city. Especially the portion near Chira Bazaar and another between the Dabul Church and Ambevadi Post Office are full of ditches which remain tilled with water even when the rain ceases. This results in great inconvenience to the thousands of the pedestrians who have to use the road. To the fortunae few who roll in motor cars the inconvenience might be only a few jerks when their cars pass these particular portions but the plight fo those who have to plod along the road and the foot-paths is much worse. It is not seldom that many of them are given mud bath when motor cars or lorries pass through the road at great spead. Will the Municipal authorities look into the matter immediately and do the needful?—Yours, etc.,

"A GIRGAUM RESIDENT".

Bombay, August 2.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 31.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the whole week. Spot prices show a gain of about one anna per cwt. and Forward prices have remained almost unchanged. It is reported that one European House sold about 2600 tons of Russian Sugar at about Rs. 12-9-6, and about 2750 tons of Russian Sugar at Rs. 12-12 per cwt. It is also reported that the same European House sold about 1300 tons of Java White Sugar at Rs. 13-5 per cwt. Ex-Godown one month's delivery terms. It is further reported that a small quantity of Sugars to be arrived per S.S. "Arabia" and "Nizam" is sold at Rs. 5|5 per cwt. F.B.H. It is supposed that these lots are bought by a Syndicate of four local merchants. Most of stocks being in the hands of strong parties, it is likely that the Spot prices may slightly increase. There was no any other business worth reporting in the market. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 13-4-6 and Rs. 13-3-6 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 5-5-3 and Rs. 5-5 for June; Rs. 5-5 and Rs. 5-4-9 for July; Rs. 5-5-9 and Rs. 5-5-3 for Aug-Sept.; and Rs. 5-5-9 and Rs. 5-5-6 for Oct|Decr. shipments and Rs. 12-14 and Rs. 12-11 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi report steady markets and the rates ruling there, according to the latest information are: Rs. 9-4-6 and Rs. 12-11 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Terminal Market is reported to be quiet and prices in Raws have declined by about 1-1|4 and 1-3|4d. Continental crop appears to be good, but International financial crises upset national trend of sugar markets.

Java is reported to be steady. Total sales up to 27th July, 1931 are estimated at 15,35,000 tons of Java White Sugar old crop and 1,90,000 tons of Brown Sugar New Crop. According to the latest information, Java Trust have sold 28,180 tons of White Sugar and 10,300 tons of Chamliel New Crop.

New York is reported steady market owing to duty free sugar now not being available in large quantities. Receipts at the Cuban ports estimated at 39,000 tons, Stocks 1,24,000 tons. Exports estimated at 89,000 tons of which 68,000 bags went to United States and 21000 tons to Europe.

It is reported that arrangements have been completed between Cuban Sugar Interests and the Chinese Government for the import and the refining there in China of Cuban Raw spending only the formal ratification by the Chinese Government. This arrangement is the outcome of a move made by the Cuban interests a year ago to establish refineries in China. Now the time has come for India also to erect more new mills and take the advantage of the present high duty and thus to increase Home Industry and become a self-supporting country.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. "Surada" arrived during the week with a cargo of about 23,886 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. "Nizam" and S.S. "Arabia" are expected to arrive on the 6th August and 12th August with a cargo of about 15,000 and 45,000 bags respectively.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE.

Offtake is estimated at about 25,000 bags, and leaving the stocks of about 3,50,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR—

Ready Rs. 13-4-3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5-6-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

SHIPMENT—

June Rs. 5-4-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

July Rs. 5-4-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Aug|Sept. Rs. 5-5 per cwt. G.B.H.

Aug|Sept. Rs. 5-5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Oct|Dec. Rs. 5-5-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUSSIAN BEET SUGAR—

Ready Rs. 12-11-9 to Rs. 12-12 per cwt.

TONE:—Quiet.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

London, July 15.

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., have issued the following letter, dated London, July 15:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £164,619,306 on the 8th inst. (as compared with £163,271,740 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £16,993,584 since the 31st December, 1930.

Bar gold available in the open market yesterday amounted to £883,000, of which £783,000 was from South Africa and £100,000 from the Straits Settlements. The price was fixed at 84s. 11-1|4d. per fine ounce.

Wide movements in exchanges following the financial crisis in Germany occasioned some competition and £865,000 was secured for the Continent—mostly for France and Belgium.

In addition to purchases in the open market, withdrawals were made from the Bank of England, both yesterday and to-day, for the same Continental destinations, and the week's movements at the Bank have resulted in a net efflux of £634.358. Receipts totalled £3,748,067, which included £1,193,176 in sovereigns from Argentina, about £657,000 in bar gold and £1,002.000 in sovereigns from an undisclosed source, £625-000 in sovereigns 'released' and £250,000 in sovereigns from South Africa. Withdrawals consisted of £2,000,000 in sovereigns 'set aside' £2,245,425 in bar gold and £137.000 in sovereigns taken for export.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 6th inst. to mid-day on the 13th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Netherlands	33,145
Argentina	1,168,678
British West Africa	37,977
British South Africa	950,403
British India	353,599
Straits Settlmts. and Deps.	57,000
Other Countries	8,418
Total	£2,609,225

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	452,806
France	13,667
Switzerland	7,473
Netherlands	5,000
Other Countries	3,060
Total	£482,006

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of June last are detailed below:—

	£ Imports	£. Exports.
Germany	8,917,414	1,208,964
Netherlands	34,470	51,365
France	25,732	73,434
Switzerland	.....	685,360
Spain	.....	15,137
West Africa	90,961	1,149
Argentina	15,000	.....
Brazil	60,145	.....
Union of South Africa (Including South-West Africa Territory)	4,149,482	.....
Rhodesia	80,976	.....
Straits Settmts.	247,698	.....
Australia	105,000	.....
New Zealand	21,520	.....
Italy	.....	226,152
Austria	.....	221,425
Other Countries	10,155	17,118
Totals	£13,758,553	£2,600,604

The Transvaal gold output for the month of June last amounted to 897,750 fine ounces, as compared with 910,279 fine ounces for May 1931 and 887,867 fine ounces for June 1930.

SILVER.

There have been fluctuations in prices during the past week, but business has been very restricted as a consequence of the unsettled political situation.

On the whole the tendency has been towards a lower level and quotations had declined by the 13th inst. to 13d. for both cash and two months' delivery. This figure attracted a little bear covering, causing prices to show a slight improvement.

Sales have been made by India and China, but these quarters have also made covering purchases. America has not been active. The demand being mostly for near delivery a premium of 1|16d. was established on cash to-day.

Although owing to the prevailing conditions, there is little indication as to tendency the continued absence of offtake does not encourage a view of any appreciable improvement at present.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 6th inst. to mid-day on the 13th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

U.S.A.	£ 75,473
Other Countries	£ 26,194
Total	£ 101,667

EXPORTS.

Various Countries	£13,713
Total	£13,713

WHEN HE COMES HOME

WILL YOU meet him with a tired face, dulled and wrinkled with heat and worry and the day's troubles, or will you come to him fresh as a flower, your skin refreshed, soft, beautiful and fragrant from the use of OATINE?

THE LOVING WIFE desires to be ever beautiful in the eyes of her husband. THE WISE WIFE knows the way to the fulfilment of that desire. That is why she regards OATINE as indispensible.

EVERY WOMAN owes it to herself to keep the youthful charm of her skin unimpaired as long as possible.

MASSAGING for five minutes nightly with Oatine Cream cleanses the pores, prevents wrinkles and maintain the delicate smoothness of skin which is the loveliest attribute of youth.

OATINE preparations contain no animal matter, and are untouched by hand in the process of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM:—

FOR NIGHTLY MASSAGE, CLEANSING, SOFTENING, NOURISHING.

OATINE SNOW:—

THE DAYLIGHT VANISHING CREAM, COOLING, SMOOTHING AND PROTECTIVE.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL STORES.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

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EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

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LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

DISTRICT ORGANISERS in Bombay Presidency on salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per mensem and one AGENCY ORGANIZER for Bombay Presidency on salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Previous experience in Free Insurance quite essential. Apply sharp to:—

JAI BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

12, Second Line Beach, Madras.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	5893	1st Aug.	12 Aug.
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5978	17 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5961	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	---	@5 Oct

*Do not carry passengers, xCalls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Aug.	7 Sept.
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept..

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	2200	2 Sept.	8 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	2200	16 Sept.	22 Sept

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272 Hornby Road. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR

Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO., Merchant Tailors. Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.

Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 59-6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.

4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.

4 per cent Loan 1960-70 Rs. 72-2.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 Rs. 94-12.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1955-60 Rs. 82-6.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 95-6.

5 per cent. Loan 1939-44 Rs. 93-2N.

6 per cent. Bonds 1933-36 Rs. 99-12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 99-12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 99-12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 100-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 100-12.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) Rs. 103-14.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1974 Rs. 70.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1974 Rs. 69.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 69.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1959 Rs. 87.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 100-8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1950-60 Rs. 100-8.

FORWARD RATES.

17th August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-6.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99-12.

Tone of MarketQuiet.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 3.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 3.

Demand Bills	485.62

STOCKS & SHARES

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING

Rather Steady Tone

Bombay, Aug. 4.

A rise or a fall of Rs. 5/ to Rs. 10/ makes the situation either over brought or oversold and eager Jobbers soon appear to secure profits. This means that operators are satisfied with smaller profits because there is no chance for a bigger profit or chances are against such expectations. This tendency is clearly signified by the recent working of the share market. Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and after a small further decline prices recovered on short covering and buying on a reaction theory. Bombay Dyeings declined to Rs. 686/4 but later on improved and closed at Rs. 691/14. Fazals after declining to Rs. 338/12 advanced to Rs. 341/14. Imperial Bank shares declined to Rs. 890/ Central Banks were placed at Rs. 15/6. Tata

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 687, 91-14
Century 233-2, 33, 32, 34
Colaba 91
Crescent 60
Fazul 340, 38, 41,
Indore 342
Madhowji 15
Nagpur 341
New Great 128
Pearl 210
Simplex 57
Swadeshi 266
Burma 371, 70, 71
Hydro 108-12
Tram 102-3, 100-10
Deff. 281
Ord. 21-4-6, 20-12, 21
Bundi 12-12
Indian 148,46
Katni Ord. 159
Alcock 210

Steel ordinary shares were done at Rs. 21/ and 2nd Pref. at Rs. 42/.

Out of a total of 16,544 Shares tendered for delivery through the clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Dyeing	247
Bundi	1950
Bombay Steam	156
Bombay Burma	270
Century	288
Crescent	222
Colaba	119
Fazal	194
Indian Bleaching	164
Kohinoor	516
Katni Ord.	125
Nagpur	275
New Great	182
Pabani	152
Pearl	338
Swadeshi	165
Tata Steel Ord:	6935
Tata Stee Defl	373
Tata Hydro	758
Tram	2275

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	261-4
50	Apollo	1-3-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	691/14
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	234/6
500	Central India P.	430-0
100	Central India	341-14
100	Colaba	91-4
100	Coorla	137-8
100	Crescent	60
250	Currim.	50
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	35
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-4
250	Fazulbhoy	341-14
100	Finlay	72-8
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	103-2
1000	Hindustan	1305
100	Indore-Malwa	342-8
250	Jamshed	8-0
50	Kasturchand	8-8
100	Khatau	75-10
100	Kohinoor	127-8
250	Laxmi	792-8
100	Madhowji	15-0
250	Madras United	260
1000	Maneckji Petit	750
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	350
50	Mysore	98-2
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	128-12
100	New City	50
250	Pabani	118-2
250	Pearl	210-0
100	Phoenix	270-0
10	Premier	1-6
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1620
250	Simplex	57-8
100	Swan	65-0
100	Swadeshi	266-14
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20-0
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1320-0
1000	Western	680

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	65
50-25	Central	15-6
£10-5	Eastern	66-0
500	Imperial	890
500125	Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50	India	76-4
5	Union	3-2-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-12
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	146-14
100	Katni 1st P.	103-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40	Katni Def.	638-12
100	Katni	159-6
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-2
100	Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-13
15	New India	16-4
200-100	Oriental	1685
10	Vulcan	6-15

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	105-15
1000	Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000	Andhra Valley	547-8
50	Bombay Tram P.	65-8
50	Bom. Tram	100-10
100	Tata Hydro P.	102-13
100	Tata Hydro	108-7
100	Tata Power P.	1115
1000	Tata Power	392-8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	810
100	Amritsar Patti	102-8
100	Central Province	70-4
100	Dho. Barramati	89-0
100	Guzarat	43-8
100	Mandra Bhon	55-0
500	Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8
10	Shivrajpur	12-2
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	42
30	Tata Steel D.	281-4
75	Tata Steel	21-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	210
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250	Bom. Steam	181-14
50	Bom. Telephone	41-12
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
120	Bom. Burma Old	371-14
50	Bom. Burma New	133-2
100	In. Bleaching	132-8
15	Scindia	5-11-6
3 1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	59-7-0
5	p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	99-12-0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Following easier advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 176/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 176/8 on scattered buying. At this level the market displayed quiet tone and with a small turnover prices steadied at Rs. 176/4. The feeling in the local market is in favour of a reaction and Liverpool is expected to open better than the opening decline of .0 points due to the fall in prices on the New York Cotton Exchange. The Liverpool market opened weak and the market closed here at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 165/8
Broach A/M. 175/12
Oomra D/J 151/4
Bengal D/J. 131/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Aug.	123.50—0.50
Nov.	121.30—1.00
Feb.	121.20—1.10

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/7 Lowest Rs. 34/6 Closing Rs. 34/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 34/9 Lowest Rs. 34/6 Closing Rs. 34/9/6.

READY COTTON SALES.

200 P. R. Vakharia Karvan 167 1/2.

200 P. R. Vakharia Badarpur 2 on to Broach.

100 Rallis Bro's. Samlaya 1 off to Broach.

100 Gokaldas Dossa Badarpur 166 1/2.

100 Gokaldas Dossa Badarpur 170.

100 Colaba Land mill Khirakya 165.

44 Bussan and Co., Yeotmal 156.

51 Bussan and Co., Parbani 154.

100 Kotak and Co., Shegaon 160.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 3-8-31	3000	18000
Receipts Yesterday 3-8-31	2000	9000
Exports to date 3-8-31	---	11000
Stock at Ports 31-7-31	2787000	1545000
Stock Interior Towns 31-7-31	798000	560000
Stock Liverpool 31-7-31	551000	821000
Visible Supply 31-7-31	5227000	3100000
Quantity in Sight 31-7-31	13279000	14946000
Quantity out of Sight 31-7-31	11113000	13699000

AMERICAN COTTON GROWERS

Short Covering Meeting Hedge Selling

FAVOURABLE CROP CONDITIONS

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early advanced 19 points on speculators buying and short covering on firm technical position but later on prices declined on long liquidation and favourable weather and Southern hedge selling. The market closed quiet at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 8.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 4 points to 7.97c.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business in Spot cotton continues to be on the quiet side. In the Future section prices show a further fall, transactions being mostly of a liquidating character, chiefly on Continental account. In spite of crop advices continuing to be mostly favourable and the uncertain world financial outlook, the market has shown more resistance, but, until something more definite is known regarding the growing crop, there appears to be little prospect of any real revival in business.

Egyptian descriptions have been in poor request this week and prices suffered from further liquidation, especially Sakellaridis.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH.—Latterly there has been a shade more of enquiry, but offers have still proved mostly unworkable; actual business, therefore, continues to be unsatisfactory, India especially fails to provide anything like the normal demand, while although enquiry from China has been more prominent, transactions have been infrequent. Other sources of business call for little comment.

YARNS: The turnover in yarns of both American and Egyptian descriptions has been meagre.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO'S VIEWS.

Market continues easy. Speculative "short" covering prior to the Bureau Report was offset by liquidation due to continued favourable crop conditions.

At present crop prospects appear very favourable but deterioration if any will not be apparent until the usual period from about 20th instant. Whilst we must admit the fundamental factors are still very bearish it looks as though for the moment the market is speculatively oversold and should the outcome of the present negotiations with the United States Secretary of State in London on the international situation be favourable the trade may again step in to secure part of its requirements.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 3.44 plus .19; lowest 8.18—.07.

N. Y. Dscember Highest 8.66 (11-37 a.m.); lowest 8.38 (2-43 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

1-02 P.M.: Between midnight and daylight to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma and West Texas; warm.

2-36 P.M.: New York Cables: Local who thought covering movement under way got long and sold out, Wall Street pressed sales.

9-02 P.M.: New York: Covering early met renewed Wall Street selling, and hedge selling. Fairchild estimates condition 70.8 p.c.

Reuter's Cable: New York market early advanced on speculators buying, but reacted later on liquidation and favourable crop conditions.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 4.70, Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 176 equal to 3.99: Difference 71 points equal to Rs. 32.

New York May (Close) 8.93 equal to 4.46, Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 176 equal to 3.99, Difference 47 points Rs. 21.

Liverpool-New York Oct 61, May 47 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cables:—

Cotton:—"Market declined owing to free selling by large spot interest probably representing sales of Co-operative Association.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"New York cables heavy hammering by Wall Street last hour despite less strained European Financial situation.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 3.

October	.....	8.21—.04
December	.....	8.43—.02
January	...JK	8.53—.02
March	.....	8.77 plus .01
May	.....	8.93—.01
Middling Spot		8.10—.05

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 4.

NIL.

DEPARTURES.

August 4.

Col-de-Lana, Suttora, Kobe.

August 5.

Bankura, Darkee, Busrah.
Formosa, Haveil, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 4.

Steamer Sonnenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer, Nizam for Kaga Saturai.

S.S. Col-de-Lana:—The Lloyd Trading Coy.'s steamer Col.de-Lana, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Formosa:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Formosa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 4.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—4 bls. animal skin C. G. Merchant; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Triavers and Sons; 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 8 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Tripoli:—60 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Alexandretta:—64 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Beyrouth:—4 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Port Said:—57 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Jaffa:—19 bales cotton twist A. H. Diab.

For Marselles:—1000 cwt. groundnuts and 200 cwt. muster seeds S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 32 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.; 600 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Bath for Liverpool:—90 bales wool raw W. T. Suren; 366 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 10 bales wool raw S. Gambhirchand; 69 bales wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.; 51 bales wool raw C. Ram Sarup; 131 bales wool raw R. Virchand; 28 bales wool raw T. Maneckchand; 161 bales wool raw V. Oomersey; 60 bales wool raw M. Motilal.

S.S. City of Bath for Glasgow:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes O. H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Sonnenfels for Hamburg.—2000 cwt. groundnut cakes steel Bros.; 1000 cwt. linseed Strauss and Co.; 220 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 3950 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons; 21 cases bristles, and 8 cases casings D. Abraham and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—10000 cwt. groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 126 bales Akund cotton R. Pallanji and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2300 cwt. jowar L. S. Thodani and Sons; 53 bales cotton waste Eastern Trading Agency; 50 bales wool raw Shamji Mal.

For Houston:—100 bales jute rugs S. Cooper and Co.

S.S. Aquileia for Genoa:—500 cwt. linseed Strauss and Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Shanghai:—2100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Moji:—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagosaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw V. Morarji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 4.

S.S. Surada agents M. M. and Co. from Besochi:—4954 bags sugar.

From Pasocrocan:—5220 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya:—12419 bags sugar; 175 drms. Alcohol.

From Batavia:—239 chests tea; 16 bags betelnuts.

From Tuticorin:—40 bags bonid husk dust; 116 bales cotton yarn; 131 bales cotton.

From Calicut:—116 jottas coir yarn; 156 jottas coir rope, 26 cases soap.

S.S. Cathay agents M. M. and Co. from London:—18 cases machinery; 15 cases bacon; 10 cases soap.

From Alexandria:—176 bales cotton.

From Port Said:—3500 bags potatoes.

S.S. City of Canton agnets F. F. Campbell and Co. from New York:—1000 bales cotton; 74 cases springs; 107 cases H. lamps; 57 cases stoves; 67 cases motor cars; 20 cases terpentine; 113 cases cotton goods; 75 cases casings; 500 cases starch; 50 cases auto parts; 480 cases Q. oats; 25 cases gas mantles; 51 cases kylsomine; 82 cases puiol; 445 cases tires; 30 cases medicine; 20 drms. petroleum jelly; 200 bdle paraffin wax; 900 drms. lub oil; 180 bdle pipes.

From Alexandria:—225 bales cotton.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug./Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct./Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Oct/Dec.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 days 135¼.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-3/8
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1st inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 4th inst.
Japan/London 2-0 7/16 1st inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.90 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.80 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 24.90 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.85 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near, Steady Forward.
Gold £4:4:11-1/4 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 13.
Silver London Forward 13.
Silver New York Ready 28-1/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4-9/32 p.c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5-1/8 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Bengal Superfine	142
Bengal Fine	137
Bengal F.G.	132
Sindh-Punjab Fine	137
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	162
Nagpur Savner Fine	162
Yeotmal Fine	157
Arvi Fine	157
Amraoti Fine	155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155
Mulkapur Fine	152
Khandesh Fine	152
Muthia Fine	147
Muthia F.G.	142
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	162
Sallu F.G.G.S.	155
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	157
Burwah Sanavad Fine	157
Indore Ujjain Fine	157
Broach Fine	171
Broach F.G.	166
Compta Good	196/201
Jinji	261/65
Busoga	266/71

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

	Bales.
Central India	138
Barsi-Nagger	1
Hyderabad-Gaorani	67
Berar	192
Dhollera	17
N.-W. Provinces	100
Rajputana	164
Sind-Punjab	15
Broach	37
Compta-Dharwar	68
Westerns-Northerns	45
Egyptians	278
Cotton	1,122
	Cwts.
Wheat	46,518
Linseed	1,984
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	307
Gingellyseeds	1,342
Poppyseeds	114
Groundnuts	14,111
Castorseeds	4,331
Rice	1,093
Cottonseeds	8,187
Gram	1,139
	Tons.
Coal	838

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 3.

October	.....	8.21—.04
December	.....	8.42—.02
Middling Spot		7.97—.04

New York Noon Call:—

New York, Aug. 3.

October	8.39
January	8.72
March	8.93

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1931

Time For Settlement Not Yet.

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INDIA DEMANDS COMPLETE FREEDOM

But Britain Is Unwilling.

V. J. PATEL'S ANALYSIS OF POSITION

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Sjt. V. J. Patel as President of the Indian National Conference in London:—

The Lahore Congress, which met in December, 1929, altered the creed of the Congress, which was till then, attainment of "Sawraj", to that of "Purna Sawaraj" —that is complete independence. This was understood to mean "complete severance of British connexion." Since the Gandhi-Irwin truce, however, there has been an expression of opinion from some very eminent and responsible Congressmen that Purna Swaraj is not inconsistent with the voluntary association of India with Britain as a full, free, and willing partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Karachi Congress has definitely resolved that the creed of Purna Sawraj remains intact.

"PURNA SWARAJ"

Having regard to the circumstances and the previous history leading to the change of creed at Lahore, it is difficult to agree with the expression of opinion on the meaning of the phrase "Purna Swaraj" recently pronounced by these eminent Congressmen; but the fact remains that the adherents of the Congress consist of both schools of thought.

Be that as it may—the Karachi Congress, by its Mandate to the Delegates to the Round Table Conference to demannd "inter alia," India's right to secede at will has unequivocally accepted 'Dominion Status" as a step towards its goal of "Purna Swaraj." If, therefore, Mahatma Gandhi attends the Round Table Conference in London and returns to India with a Constitution of full-fledged Dominion Status in his pocket it will not be altogether easy for him to persuade the country to accept that Constitution. If the Congress does accept it on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, it will be another miracle to his credit. In any case, and even then, the following General Elections will be fought on the issue of Dominion Status v. Complete Independence.

I have been criticized in some quarters and blamed for being a pessimist. It has been argued that my public utterances, enumerating and emphasizing the problems involved, are calcuated to hinder rather than help the creation of peace mentality so necessary at this juncture.

INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMAND.

I am clearly of opinion that this is a mistaken view. I think both parties to the Conference must have a vivid realization of the grave issues involved and the terrible consequences likely to ensue in case of a breakdown. Britain must know that the masses in India have been stirred and are prepared for any sacrifices in the cause of reedom. The trouble in India must and will continue till India is completely free. Force and repression will no longer help Britain to hold down the India of to-day. She will not accept any Constitution which savors of inequality in any shape or form with any other free nation of the world. Her demands are clear and emphatic. Nothing short of complete transference of power from the British people to the people of India will meet the requirements of the situation. Any endeavour to put limitations or restrictions on such power under the colour of safeguards during the transition period will not be tolerated by her.

"GULF IS TOO WIDE."

Is Britain prepared for all this? Is she in a mood to-day to divest herself of all responsibility for the government of India? I am afraid she is not. She still thinks, in terms of stages, safeguards, guarantees, assurances, and so on. India thinks in terms of complete freedom without any reservation. In these circumstances I feel that the time is not yet ripe for a final settlement. The gulf is too wide to be bridged by vague and unmeaning formulas. The time will no doubt come when both countries can meet on the basis of perfect equality—one free country negotiating with another free country and formulating terms of treaty. But that time is not yet. I was the other day asked by a friend a definite question—what in my opinion were the prospects of an agreement between Britian and India at the ensuing sitting of the Round Table Conference.

GRAVE IMPLICATIONS OF BREAKDOWN.

My answer to my friend was somewhat to the following effect:

"If the Delegates of both countries enter the Conference with the full realisation of the dangers involved in a breakdown there is some hope of settlement. I know Mahatma Gandhi will come with a determination to reach an agreement. He wants Peace. He is essentially a man of peace. He does not want to subject his countrymen to further sufferings and sacrifices if he can help it. He knows more than anyone else that breakdown means a revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement in a much more vigorous and intensive form, and greater suffering, miseries and hardships to millions in India. He knows that Government would come down upon the people with still more savage repression. If Britain on her part has fully realised that the revival of the Civil Disobedience Movement, with its counterpart—the boycott of British goods and institutions which is bound to be carried on in a more systematic and intensive scale than hitherto—means the total destruction of British rrade for all time to come; if she has realised that whatever happens, our people are determined, in the event of a breakdown, to make India a terrible burden for England to carry much longer without breaking her own back: and if she has realised that repression and force can only aggravate the situation—then both parties will leave no stone unturned to come to a settlement. Mahatma Gandhi will stand by the Mandate of the Congress. Britain must be prepared to cease to think in terms of safeguards etc., and accept the resolutions of the Karachi Congress in their entirety. I, personally, think from what I have observed during my stay in England that Britain has not yet realised the dangers involved in a breakdown and, therefore I am not at all hopeful of the result."

RIGHT TO SECEDE.

Mahatma Gandhi will, at the Conference, demand inclusion of a clause in the Constitution expressly providing for the right of India to secede at will from the Union. The Congress view is that the right of every nation constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations has an undoubted right to secede. In fact, the Commonwealth ceases to be a voluntary association of free nations if this right is denied to them; but as the right has been doubted in some quarters, the Congress demands that it should be made "express" in the Constitution itself. It is difficult to understand how British can resist this demand. It is, after all, for the people of India to decide whether India shall remain as a free, full, and willing partner in the Union; or go out and join or form other Unions. No one can say with any degree of certainty what view the people of India might take a few years hence. It might be that Britain herself might find the arrangement unsatisfactory from her own point of view. It all depends upon how far either country makes it worth the other's while to continue as a partner.

I have been told by several friends in this country that the insertion of the clause the Congress has in mind is wholly unnecessary, for they argue that if to-day, for instance, Canada or Australia desires to secede from the Empire, nothing in the world could prevent them from doing so. No Acts could prevent the dismemberment of the British Commonwealth; but the Dominions remain in the Union of their own free will, because experience has shown that it is to their mutual advantage to do so. Similarly, if India is satisfied that the arrangement words to the mutual good of all members concerned, and it is worth her while to continue, she will do so, or else she will secede. I am inclined to agree with this view, and perhaps Mahatma Gandhi might be persuaded to view the whole question in this light.

APPEAL TO LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

I should like to say a word to His Majesty's Government in England. The least that the peasants and workers of India expect of you, as a Socialist Government, is to see that these comrades of yours do not start with a handicap in the new order of this. This can be done to some extent, at any rate, by the extension of franchise to them. You will, therefore, stand up for universal franchise in the new Constitution. You will, they trust, make no compromise on this question with any party in India or England. Otherwise their apprehension is that the new order of things will mean, so far as they are concerned, merely a change of masters.

The second point on which I would like to say a word to the Socialist Government is this: By all means make every endeavour to get the support of other parties, but if you fail, make no compromise with them, but—standing by your principles which you have so often advocated in the past—prepare a Constitution embodying the full demands of the Indian National Congress, and submit it to Parliament. Go to the country on that issue if need be.—"Spectator."

HELP TO AGRICULTURISTS

Govt. Urged To Float Loan

YEOTMAL CONFERENCE ON STATUS OF BERAR

YEOTMAL, Aug. 3.

The 12th Yeotmal District Conference which was in session at Darwha, at its second days sittings on Sunday, adopted resolutions, the chief among them relating to the status of Berar.

The first resolution protested against the forest administration of Government, demanding refund of the grazing fees which had been recovered, despite the order of suspension till next December drawing pointed attention to the dead-lock in agricultural operations due to agriculturists' inability to secure loans anywhere at any rates, and, therefore, urging Government immediately to float a loan and minister to the needs of agricultural classes.

STATUS OF BERAR.

The resolution relating to the status of Berar reiterated a similar one passed by the Berar All-Parties' Conference at Akola on 21st June, which demanded for the Province of Berar political status equal to that of other self-governing units. It should have full autonomous rights regarding internal administration and control of finances. The Conference strongly recommended to the people of the District to contribute their mite towards the funds required for the successful prosecution of the task before the Berar All-Parties' Conference Sub-Committee.

A third resolution demanded (1) restoration of "A" class forest areas to "C" class; (2) free grazing for all class of cattle in "C" class and (3) privileges for agriculturists to get free of charges certain forest produce, such as fuel, headloads of grass etc.

The next year's conference would meet at Umarkhed in Pusad Taluka.—A. P.

TEXAN AIRMEN FAIL AGAIN

A Forced Landing

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Fairbank (Alaska).—The Texan airmen, Robins and Jones, have failed in their second attempt to win the Ashahi prize, as they have been forced to land.—Reuter.

(A Seattle message of Sunday's date stated:—"The Texan airmen, Robbins and Jones, who early last month unsuccessfully attempted to fly from Seattle to Tokio, took off to-day on a second attempt on a non-stop flight to Tokyo, and thus win a prize of £5,000 offered by the Japanese newspaper "Ashahi.")

PUDUKOTTAH RIOTS ECHO.

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

It is understood that the Pudukottah Durbar is contemplating the appointment of a special officer to conduct an enquiry into the recent riots in the State.—A. P.

MILL AGENTS CLIMB DOWN?

Concession To Workers

RECRUITS FOR SHOLAPUR MILLS.

(From Our Corresponednt.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 3.

As grain was given to all operatives who went to mills, attendence appeared improved yesterday. But, it is understood that many of these who had only gone to get grain did not attend to their work to-day. Only 5 to 8 per cent of the old operatives, excluding those of the Criminal Tribes Settlement, are on work. The remaining i.e. nearly 10 per cent more are raw recruits and they know nothing of the mill-work. It is believed that they are admitted to show increased attendance to break the ranks of the strikers.

It is understood that Laxumi-Vishnu mill authorities allowed grain at Rs. 1-6-0 instead of Rs. 2-8-0, and in the Old Mills, it was allowed at Rs. 1-12-0. Similar reduction rates are also reported to have been allowed in Raja Narsing-Girji and Shri Jam Ranjitsingji mills. It is also learnt that mill-managements have promised to abolish double absentee system and agreed to pay unpaid wages immediately, when operatives turn up for the same.

It is alleged that this morning a Union Picket was badly asaulted by some hooligans.

MR. JOSHI GYMNAST DEAD.

On Saturday morning, the citizens of Sholapur and the student world were much grieved to hear the death of Mr. Pralhadrao Joshi, a young local gymnast. The death was due to cholera.

On the cremation grounds, the Sholapur Vayam Mandal members and a good many students saluted the dead body of the late Mr. Joshi.

Our Pateti Number.

The "Sunday Chronicle" dated 6th September will be issued as a Pateti Number. It will contain a number of articles, by well-known writers, on problems affecting the Parsis.

Besides, it will contain several interesting articles on a variety of subjects of national and international importance. The Number will be profusely illustrated.

Agents and advertisers are requested to book orders and space as early as possible.

Pandit Maltviya Leaves. Sangh

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

An All-Kerala Desha Sevika Sangham was inaugurated on Saturday, in the Calicut Town Hall. Mrs. Samuel Aaron and Mrs. Eswari Ammal were elected as President and vice-President respectively, while Mrs Pavanani and Miss Kartyayni Amma were chosen as Secretaries.

NOTICE ON MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 3.

A notice was served by the local Government on Mr. Pritvichand Chadha, President of the Rawalpindi Municipality, to show cause why his name should not be struck off from the Municipal Committee on account of his order to close all municipal offices and schools in memory of Bhagat Singh and others.

Mr. Pritvichand Chadha has replied saying that he only followed the precedent set up by several other sister bodies including the Assembly on similar occasions and that "when the Municipal Hall stood invaded by an excited mob who demanded closure he had no alternative but to close with a view to maintaining peace and order and that he had done so only with the consent of the majority of members."—A. P.

Santrampur Daudi Bohras Protest Against Wakf Act

(From A Correspondent.)

SANTRAMPUR, August 3.

A hartal was observed by Daudi Boras of Santrampur, and a meeting was held under the Presidentship of Sheth Abdulkadar Sarafali and passed a resolution to protest against the Wakf Act which goes against the laws of the Bora religion.

"COMPLEMENT TO INDIAN PRESS"

Mr. A. R. Iyengar's Selection To R. T. C.

TRIBUTES TO HIS JOURNALISTIC ABILITY

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

To meet Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, "The Hindu" delegate to the Round Table Conference and Mr. K. Srinivasan, Proprietor, "The Hindu" who are leaving for England by s.s. "Mooltan" on the 15th August Mr. P. K. U. Kidav, Manager, Associated Press of India, Madras gave a dinner last night at the Neo Komala Vilas Mount Road. Covers were laid for over fifty-five guests. Guests included Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. Jamal Mohamed Saib, M. L. A., President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar, Education Minister, Mr. A. A. Hayles, Editor, "Madras Mail" and Mrs. Hayles, Dewan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Iyner, Advocate General, Pandit Vidya Sagar Pandya, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Rao Bahadur A. Duraiswami Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, M. L. C., Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, M. L. C., Rao Bahadur M. Govindan Nair, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, "Swadeshmitran," Mr. H. E. B. Catley and Mrs. Catley, Mr. G. A. Johnson, Mr. H. Walton and Mrs. Walton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Labour Representative to the Round Table Conference, Mr. Seshagini Rao Editor, "Andhra Patrika," Mr. G. V. Krupanidhi, Editor, "Swarajya" and several others.

The Press was fully represented.

TRIBUTES TO MR. IYENGAR.

After Dinner, Mr. Kidav spoke as follows:—

It gives me great pleasure to thank you most heartily for having responded to my invitation to-night to meet our chief guests Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. K. Srinivasan on the eve of their departure to England.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, as all of you are aware, is the President of the All-India Journalists Association and as such his selection as a delegate to the Round Table Conference, I dare say, is a matter for gratification for journalists not only of Madras but of India as a whole. I do not propose to refer to his political work at a social function like this, but I may be permitted to say that, as a journalist Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has shed lustre on the profession. (Cheers). His wide experience both in the journalistic world and in the public life of the country will, I am sure, help him in making a most valuable contribution to the discussion of the problems awaiting solution at the Round Table Conference.

As for Mr. Srinivasan, I wish to say we all appreciate very much his public spirit and amiable qualities which have endeared him to one and all who came in contact with him.

COMPLIMENT TO INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar who on rising to reply was accorded an ovation expressed at the outset his thanks for the kindness of Mr. Kidav and the assembled guests in wishing him "bon voyage." He desired to give expression to his gratitude for all that his kind friends had done since the announcement of his nomination to the R. T. C. was made. He particularly valued the felicitous words in which Mr. Kidav referred to the fact of one of the Indian Press being represented at the R. T. C. The fact that he had dedicated himself to the service of the country in the humble walks and humdrum ways of Indian Journalism not entirely free from perils and anxieties led him to believe that his choice was a compliment to the Indian Press. Proceeding he said that the genial host very rightly eschewed politics and he did not propose to refer to anything political. He believed however that the spirit of co-operation, conciliation and concord of which they were hearing would result in better social understanding and harmony. He concluded by expressing the hope that the good feeling and good cheer that prevailed at this happy dinner would prevail during the time when they had the greater task of solving the political problems for the prosperity of the country. (Cheers).

Mr. K. Sriniavsan in returning thanks expressed his appreciation of the opportunity afforded to him to attend so happy a dinner and meet so many friends.

ASSET TO R. T. C.

Dewan Bahadur Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General paid a warm tribute to Mr. A. Rangasfami Iyengar would play described as a keen student of constitutional law and history and he ventured to think that there was no one better fitted than he to resolve the delicate question of All-India Federation. It was a great asset to the R. T. C. that he should be there. During the last conference there were people who outlined the picture. The filling up of the picture was a more difficult task and he had no doubt that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar would paly a great part in the deliberations of the Conference.

The Chief guests were garlanded by Mr. Kidav and the party broke up late at night.—A. P.

RESIDENCY BAZAR RESTORED TO INDORE STATE

—:o:—

A NEW DEPARTURE IN BRITISH POLICY

(From a Correspondent).

INDORE, Aug. 2.

In celebration of handing over the Presidency Bazars to the Indore State, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bapna was at home yesterday at the King Edward Town Hall to the distinguished guests the Hon'ble Col. Heale, his Secretary Mr. Egerton and under Secretary Mr. M. H. Jones, other Presidency officials, the leading merchants of the Presidency Bazaars, members of the Indore Cabinet and State officials.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH INSTITUTIONS AND TAXATION

Mr. Bapna, in speaking on the present return of the Residency Bazaar, assured that the institutions on the site would never be interfered with and the public need not be under any apprehension of any extra taxation.

The Hon'ble Col. Heade as representative of the British Government thanked the Honorary Magistrates and members of the Bazaar committee and other officials for their services.

MISGIVINGS AND HOPE ALTERNATE

Certain members of the mercantile community of the Residency Bazaars expressed serious misgivings regarding the burdens of customs duty, import and other taxaitons with a note of solace that they hoped the Indore Darbar would make fitting arrangements to meet the situation.

On behalf of the Muslim community, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Bakhsh, the Assistant Presidency Surgeon and Qazi Abdul Aziz Khan sent telegrams to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar in England and to the Prime Minister, congratulating on the resolution of the Residency Bazaars.

GOGATE PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE,

Attempt On Acting Governor's Life.

POONA, August 3.

Vasudeo Balvant Gogate, the Fergusson College student, was placed before Mr. A. M. MacMillan, District Magistrate, Poona, to-day, and the charge sheet against him in connection with the attempt on the life of H. E. the Governor was presented.—A.P.

MAHARAJA OF BENARES DEAD

BENARES, Aug. 4.

The death of Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur of Benares at the age of 75 occurred at six this morning at Nadesir House. He was ill for only two days, but his condition became very serious at five this morning. He was quite conscious till the last moment.—A. P.

SUBSIDENCE IN TUNNEL.

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

A Coimbatore message says that three men were killed, being buried under a subsidence of clay in Siruvani Tunnel constructed in connection with the Coimbatore water-works.

RAMKRISHNA BISWAS.

Hanged At Alipore Jail.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Ramkrishna Biswas, who was sentenced to death on 24th January by the Special Tribunal, for murdering Mr. Tarini Kumar Mukherjee, Inspector Government Railway Police, and whose petition for mercy and appeal to the Privy Council had been previously rejected, was hanged early in the morning at Alipore jail where the body is being cremated.—A. P.

Attempt To Beat Post-Gatty Record Abandoned.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

New York.—The New York representative of the round the world-flyers Pangborn and Herndson, stated that the flyers had cabled that they had abandoned their present attempt to beat the record established by Post and Gatty.—Reuter.

THANA'S WAR ON LIQUOR

Picketing Campaign Launched

The Secretary of the Thana District Congress Committee writes:—

In pursuance of the Anti-liquor campaign opened by the Prohibition Committee, appointed by the Thana District Congress Committee, a very successful programme of picketing of grogshops by the leaders, was carried through at Kalyan on Sunday last. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Committee, was personally present to initiate the programme of the day. After flag salutation, the leaders walked to the liquor shops and picketed them throughout the day. Sjt. Damle, Vice-President of the Committee, Dr. Galavankar from Basein with a contingent of volunteers, Sjts. Acharya and Paranjpe from Ambernath, Sjts. Godbole, Modji Kotwal and Mrs. Kotwal from Thana, Sjt. Mane from Shaphur, represented the various Taluka Congress Committees in the District. Dr. V. W. Phadke, President of the Kalyan T.C.C. with Sjt. Ganapatraoji Phadke and other local workers supervised the arrangements. The Executive of the Thana District Congress Committee meets next Saturday to consider the liquor problem in other Talukas.

INDIAN STUDENTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA

Arrangements are made to receive Indian students going to Europe or America through Europe at the time of landing at Marseilles, Genoa and Venice. Students should communicate with Mr. P. D. Ranganadhan who is in charge of these centres and whose headquarters are 115 La Canebiere, Marseilles, France.

Mention may be made of the International Institute of India to facilitate correspondence. The arrangements to help students landing at these ports continue from August 1 to October 15.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.